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British Columbia

Freshwater Salmon Supplement



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IMPORTANT NUMBERS

(Area code for all numbers is 604, unless stated)

Search and Rescue or Diver Distress	1-800-567-5111 or ask operator for marine distress
Environmental Emergency (24-hour)	666-6100
Sport Fishing Information (24-hour) (shellfish closure information included)	666-2828
Sport Head Recovery Program (collect)	291-6401
Recreational Fisheries	666-6331
South Coast (Nanaimo)	(250) 756-7192
North Coast (Prince Rupert)	(250) 627-3409
Fraser River (Delta)	666-6512
BC Interior (Kamloops)	(250) 851-4878
Boating Distress Safety and Calling	Channel 16
Weather Broadcast Service	Channels 21B, WX1, WX2, WX3
Marine Mammal Sighting Reporting	(250) 756-7253
ORR — report fisheries and wildlife violations	1-800-465-4336
Government of Canada	1-800-O-Canada (1-800-622-6232)

B.C. Salmon Sport Fishing Regulations

VICTORIA **953-9000**

NANAIMO **741-9000**

VANCOUVER **299-9000**

Rest of BC **CALL TOLL FREE 1-877-320-3467**

**TALKING
YELLOW PAGES**

Enter code **"3467"**
or **"FINS"**

Minister of Supply and Services

Canada 2001

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For further information, and to order guides, contact (604) 666-0384.

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Freshwater Salmon Supplement

Effective April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2003

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INFORMATION AND SAFETY

Some information that pertains to both tidal water and freshwater is located in the Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide portion of this booklet. Turn the booklet over to read the sections indicated by the page numbers below:

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HOW TO USE THIS SUPPLEMENT

This booklet is intended as a supplement to the *British Columbia Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*. It contains freshwater (non-tidal) **salmon species information only**. For tidal water salmon regulations, turn this booklet over to the Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide section. For regulations regarding freshwater species other than salmon, please refer to the provincial *Synopsis*.

New this year: This booklet is valid for two years (until 2003) and has been combined with the Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide.

Before you go fishing in FRESHWATER:

1. Check the map to find your fishing Region.
2. Read the information on Licences and Region-specific regulations. Purchase a salmon conservation stamp if you intend to keep a salmon of any legal size or species.
3. Check with the DFO office nearest to where you intend to fish, visit the website at <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>, or call the Talking Yellow Pages for regulation changes. Updates may be made in-season. **It is your responsibility to know the regulations prior to fishing.**
4. Ensure that you have your valid Non-Tidal Angling Licence with you while you are fishing.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Check to determine if the location you intend to fish is open.
- It is illegal to catch or attempt to catch salmon by snagging or with snares.
- It is illegal to sportfish for salmon and trout, except by angling.
- There are no salmon in Region 4 (Kootenays). For information on other freshwater species in Region 4, please refer to the *British Columbia Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

HABITAT CONSERVATION TRUST FUND

Part of the cost of your angling licence goes to the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund to enhance and protect fish stocks and habitat in all regions of British Columbia. Each year, the Trust Fund supports more than 150 projects ranging in budget from \$2,000 to \$300,000.

Freshwater Licence Fees* (April 1, 2001 – March 31, 2003)

LICENCE TYPE	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Alien
<i>Basic Licences</i>			
Annual Angling Licence	\$30	\$40	\$55
One Day Angling Licence**	\$ 8	\$15	\$15
Eight Day Angling Licence**	\$17	\$25	\$30
Annual Licence for Disabled	\$ 1	N/A	N/A
Annual Licence for Age 65 Plus***	\$ 5	N/A	N/A
<i>Conservation Surcharges</i>			
Steelhead	\$15	\$40	\$40
Salmon	\$10	\$20	\$20

* Does not include GST — please refer to the *Freshwater Synopsis* for more detailed information.

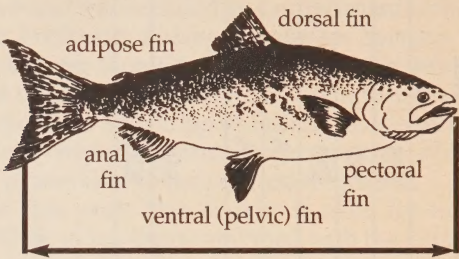
** You may buy as many Eight Day and One Day Licences as you need, but only one Annual Licence.

*** The regular fee for an annual angling licence applies if the B.C. senior citizen is not a Canadian Citizen.

Salmon Conservation Stamp

Your Basic Licence must be validated with a salmon conservation stamp to keep a salmon of any legal size or species (other than kokanee) from non-tidal waters. A stamp is not required if you intend to release all salmon caught.

How to measure the length of your salmon



The length of a fish means the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail.

How big is your catch?

Use the table below to estimate its weight:

Inches	Pounds
20	3.0
24	6.5
30	15.5
40	30.0
44	45.0

Salmon weight can also be estimated by using this formula: **Length x girth² (in inches) ÷ 800**

Please check with your local DFO office or consult our website for in-season updates:

<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>

or call the B.C. Salmon Sport Fishing Regulations
— Talking Yellow Pages

VICTORIA	953-9000
NANAIMO	741-9000
VANCOUVER	299-9000
Rest of BC	CALL TOLL FREE 1-877-320-3467



Enter code "3467"
or "FINS"

Metric conversion — 2.5 cm = 1 in.; 1 kg = 2.2 lbs.

Examples:

30 cm = 11.8 in.	65 cm = 25.6 in.
41 cm = 16 in.	77 cm = 30.8 in.
45 cm = 17.7 in.	115 mm = 4.5 in.
62 cm = 24.4 in.	165 mm = 6.5 in.

Identify Your Catch



Chinook – male



Chinook – female

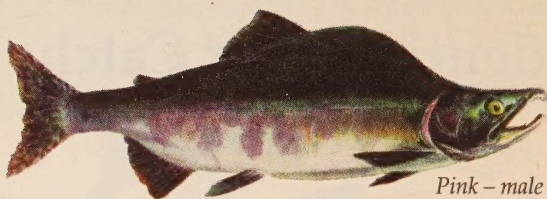


Coho – male



Coho – female

For more identification information please
visit our website:
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca



Pink – male



Pink – female



Sockeye – male



Sockeye – female



Chum – male



Chum – female



- Region 1:* Vancouver Island
Region 2: Lower Mainland
Region 3: Thompson-Nicola
Region 4: Kootenays . . . no salmon
Region 5A: Cariboo (Fraser River Watershed)
Region 5B: Cariboo (Coastal Watershed)
Region 6: Skeena
Region 7: Omineca-Peace
Region 8: Okanagan

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 1, VANCOUVER ISLAND

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

1. Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 1 is zero (0).
2. The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
3. All retained chinook and sockeye must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork, and all coho must measure 25 cm or more.
4. A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 1.
5. There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 1 is defined as being over 50 cm.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Chemainus River		Coho	Oct 26-Mar 31	1 per day, none over 35 cm.
Cowichan River		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, none over 50 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day, none over 35 cm.
Goldstream River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Koksilah River	including tributaries	Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, none over 50 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day, none over 35 cm.
Nahwitti River		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day.
Nanaimo River		Coho	Oct 26-Mar 31	1 per day, none over 35 cm.
Nitinat River	including tributaries	To be announced		Contact your local DFO office for more information.
Qualicum River		Chinook	Aug 01-Oct 15	4 per day, none over 62 cm.
			Oct 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 2 over 62 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 35 cm.
Quatse River		Coho	Jun 15-Mar 31	2 per day, only 1 over 35 cm.
Quinsam River		Coho	Oct 01-Dec 31	8 per day, none over 35 cm. Possible selective hatchery marked fishery for adult coho, contact your local fisheries representative for more information.

Reay Creek	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Seymour River	Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day.
Shawnigan Creek	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Somass River	To be announced		Contact your local DFO office for more information.
Stamp River - See Somass River			

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS - REGION 2, LOWER MAINLAND

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

- Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 2 is zero (0).
- The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
- All retained coho must measure 25 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork, and all retained chinook, chum, pink, and sockeye must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
- A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 2.
- There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 2 is defined as being over 50 cm except in a) the Fraser R. between the CPR bridge at Mission to the powerline crossing approx. 1 km above the Agassiz/Rosedale bridge from Sep 01-Dec 31 and b) the Chilliwack/Vedder R. below Slesse Ck. and the Sumas R. below the Barrow Town Pump Station from Jul 01-Dec 31, when adult chinook are defined as being over 62 cm.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Alouette River and tributaries	Alouette R. above 216th St. including the North Alouette R. and tributaries to that part	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Apr 01-Aug 31	No fishing for coho.
Ashtu River - See Squamish River				
Booth Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Brunette River	below Cariboo Rd.	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Little Campbell River	below 12th Ave., including tributaries to that part	Chinook	Apr 01-Sep 14	1 hatchery fish per day.
			Sep 15-Mar 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Dec 01-Dec 31	1 hatchery fish per day.
Capilano River	including tributaries	Coho	Jan 01-Aug 31	4 hatchery per day, only 2 may be over 30 cm.
			Sep 01-Dec 31	4 per day.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Oct 15	No fishing for chinook.
Chapman Creek	Except from the upstream edge of the falls situated about 2.5 km from the creek's mouth, to fishery boundary signs located 100 m downstream		Oct 16-Dec 31	4 per day, one may be over 62 cm.
		Coho	Jul 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 35 cm.
		Chinook	Jul 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Cheakamus River – See Squamish River				
Chehalis River	from the logging bridge 2.4 km below Chehalis Lake to the confluence of the Harrison/Chehalis Rivers, including tributaries to that part	Coho	Jul 01-Mar 31	4 hatchery fish per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-May 31	No fishing for chinook.
			Jun 01-Aug 10	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
			Aug 11-Sep 15	No fishing for chinook.
			Sep 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 62 cm.
		Chum	Nov 01-Nov 30	2 per day.

FRESHWATER – LOWER MAINLAND

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Chilliwack/Vedder River (including Sumas River)	downstream from Slesse Creek including Sumas R. above the boundary signs near the confluence with the Fraser R. and below Barrow Town Pump Station	Coho	Jul 01-Mar 31	4 hatchery fish per day.
		Chinook	Jul 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 1 over 62 cm.
		Chum	Jul 01-Mar 31	1 per day.
Cogburn Creek		Coho	Sep 01-Mar 31	2 hatchery fish per day.
Dewdney Slough – See Nicomen Slough				
Elaho River – See Squamish River				
Fraser River	from the downstream side of the CPR Bridge at Mission upstream to the Power Line crossing immediately above the Agassiz/Rosedale Bridge	Chinook	Opportunities to be announced	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
		Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, none may be over 62 cm.
		Pink	Opportunities expected in August	2 per day.
		Sockeye	Opportunities expected in August	Check with your local DFO office.
	from the Power Line crossing immediately upstream of the Agassiz/Rosedale Bridge upstream to the Alexandra Bridge	Chinook	Opportunities to be announced	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
		Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	2 per day.
		Pink	Opportunities expected in August	Check with your local DFO office.
		Sockeye		

FRESHWATER – LOWER MAINLAND

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Harrison River	from the outlet of Harrison Lake to the confluence with the Fraser River	Coho	Sep 01-Mar 31	2 hatchery fish per day.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	0 (non-retention).
		Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	2 per day.
		Pink	Opportunities expected in August	Check with your local DFO office.
		Sockeye		
Hope Slough		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Indian River		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Kanaka Creek	above the 112th St. bridge	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Khartoum Lake		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	Single barbless hook.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day.
Lois Lake		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	Single barbless hook.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day.
Mamquam River – See Squamish River				
McLennan Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER – LOWER MAINLAND

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Nicomen (including Dewdney) Slough	from confluence of Siddle (Bell's) Creek downstream to Fraser R.	Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 hatchery fish per day, only 2 over 35 cm.
Norrish (Suicide) Creek		Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	2 per day.
Pitt River		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 hatchery fish per day, only 2 over 35 cm.
Scott (Hoy) Creek	including tributaries	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Serpentine River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon
		Chinook	Aug 01-Sep 30	1 per day.
		Chum	Oct 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
Seymour River		Coho	Sep 01-Mar 31	2 hatchery fish, none may be over 35 cm.
		Chinook	Sep 01-Dec 31	2 per day, none may be over 62 cm.
Silverdale Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon
Squamish River	including Ashlu, Elaho, Cheakamus, Mamquam Rivers, and Powerhouse Channel	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	*Bait Ban.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Sep 14 Jan 01-Mar 31	2 per day, none may be over 55 cm.
		Chum	Apr 01-Sep 14 Jan 01-Mar 31	2 per day.
		Pink	Apr 01-Sep 14 Jan 01-Mar 31	2 per day.

FRESHWATER - LOWER MAINLAND

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Squamish River	From Sep 15-Dec 31, there is no fishing for salmon in the Squamish River and its tributaries (which include the Ashlu, Elaho, Cheakamus, Mamquam Rivers and Powerhouse Channel), except in the areas listed below:			
Stave River	1. Mainstem of Squamish R. downstream of the boundary signs at the powerline crossing approx. 1 mile upstream of confluence with Cheakamus R.; 2. That portion of the Cheakamus R. downstream of Bailey Bridge (known as BC Hydro Bridge) approx. 2 km north of where Squamish Valley road crosses the Cheakamus R.; 3. That portion of the Mamquam R. downstream of the BC Rail Bridge to confluence with Squamish R.	Chinook	Sep 15-Dec 31	2 per day, none may be over 55 cm.
		Chum	Sep 15-Dec 31	2 per day.
		Pink	Sep 15-Dec 31	0 (non-retention)
	downstream of B.C. Hydro Dam to the CPR Railway Bridge	Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 hatchery fish per day, only 2 over 35 cm.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day.
		Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	2 per day.
	Sumas – See Chilliwack River			
Vedder River – See Chilliwack River				

FRESHWATER – LOWER MAINLAND

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 3, THOMPSON-NICOLA

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

1. Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 3 is zero (0).
2. The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
3. All retained chinook and sockeye must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
4. A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 3.
5. There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 3 is defined as being a chinook over 50 cm in size (fork length).

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
All	any lake or stream or part thereof in Region 3, unless otherwise stated below	Coho, Sockeye, Pink, and Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho, sockeye, pink, or chum.
Adams Lake	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Adams River	above and below Adams Lake	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Albreda River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Anstey River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Barriere River	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Bonaparte River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Bridge River	downstream from Road 40 bridge to the confluence of the Fraser R. (see also Fraser R. opportunity)	Chinook	Jun 17-Jul 10 Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays 0600-2100 hrs ONLY	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
		All	Jan 01-Jun 16 Jul 11-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Canoe Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Cayoosh Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Clearwater River	from Clearwater Lake downstream to the confluence of the North Thompson R. (except CLOSED from Murtle R. downstream to 35 km post from Aug 16 - 31 to protect Mahood R. chinook)	Chinook	Aug 01-Aug 31	4 per day, only 2 may be over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 4 over 50 cm incl. from North Thompson R.
Coldwater River		All	Sep 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Deadman River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Dunn Creek	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Eagle River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Finn Creek	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Fraser River	mainstem of the Fraser R. in Region 3 except for that portion of the Fraser R. described below	Chinook	Apr 01-Sep 13	4 per day, none over 50 cm.
	from the confluence of the Seton R. and the Fraser R., downstream to the BC Hydro turbine generator tailrace located approximately one km downstream of the town of Lillooet.	Chinook	Jul 01-Sep 13	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.

FRESHWATER - THOMPSON-NICOLA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Fraser River	from the confluence with the Bridge R. downstream to the BC Railway bridge, 2 km north of Lillooet (<i>see also Bridge River opportunity</i>)	Chinook	Jun 17-Jul 10 Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays 0600-2100 hrs ONLY	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
	upstream of Thompson R. confluence	All	Sep 21-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
	downstream of Thompson R. confluence	All	Sep 14-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Guichon Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Lemieux Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Little Shuswap Lake - See Shuswap Lake				
Louis Creek	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Mahood River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Maka Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Mara Lake - See Shuswap Lake				
Nahatlatch River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Nicola River	above and below Nicola L.	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER - THOMPSON-NICOLA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
North Thompson River	downstream of Station Road Bridge in town of Clearwater to the Ferry crossing at Little Fort.	Chinook	Aug 01-Aug 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 4 over 50 cm, incl. from Clearwater R.
Salmon River	mainstem river	All	Sep 23-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Scotch Creek	above CPR bridge	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Seymour River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Shuswap, Little Shuswap, and Mara Lakes		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
South Thompson River	between Little Shuswap Lake to Hwy 5 Bridge at Kamloops	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon (see chinook exception below).
	between Little Shuswap L. to 100 m downstream of Campbell Creek	Chinook	noon Aug 22 - noon Sep 22	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 6 over 50 cm.
Spilus Creek		All	noon Sep 22 - noon Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Stein River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Thompson River	from Kamloops Lake downstream to confluence with the Fraser R.	Chinook	Jun 01-Sep 13	4 per day, none over 50 cm (see Spences Bridge area exception below)

FRESHWATER - THOMPSON-NICOLA

Thompson River	from upstream side of mouth of the Nicola R. downstream to the Hwy 8 bridge at Spences Bridge	Chinook	To be determined. Check with local DFO office or call 1-877-320-3467 after April 30.	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm. This fishery may be closed in 2002 due to poor 1998 brood year returns to Nicola R. system.
	from Kamloops Lake downstream to confluence with the Fraser R.	All	Sep 14-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
	from confluence with Bonaparte River to boundary sign approx. 1 km downstream	Chinook	To be determined. Check with local DFO office.	Opening dependent on the number of chinook returns to fishway by July 25.

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 5, CARIBOO (Part A, Fraser River Watershed; Management Units 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-12 to 5-16)

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis.

1. Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 5 is zero (0).
2. The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
3. All retained chinook must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
4. A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 5.
5. There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in the Fraser River watershed of Region 5 is defined as being a chinook over 50 cm fork length.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
All	any lake or stream or part thereof in Region 5 unless otherwise stated below	Coho, Sockeye, Pink, and Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho, sockeye, pink, or chum.
Baker Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Cariboo River	from the confluence of the Quesnel R. to the confluence of Seller Cr.	Chinook	Jul 27-Aug 18	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Cedar Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Chilcotin Lake		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Chilcotin River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Chilko River	from Chilko L. downstream to boundary signs 1.5 km upstream of Siwash bridge (12 km upstream from Chilcotin R. junction)	Chinook	Aug 01-Aug 16	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly limit of 4 over 50 cm.
Elkin Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Fraser River	including tributaries	All	Sep 21-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Horsefly River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
McKinley Creek	below McKinley Lake	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Mitchell River	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Quesnel Lake		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Quesnel River	downstream of Poquette Creek	Chinook	Jul 15-Sep 01	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Taseko River	including tributaries	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
West Road (Blackwater) River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER – CARIBOO PART A

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 5, CARIBOO (Part B, Coastal Watershed; Management Units 5-6 to 5-11)

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

1. The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
2. All retained chinook, sockeye, pink, coho, and chum must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
3. A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 5.
4. There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" is defined as being over 65 cm in the Bella Coola/Atnarko River.
5. An adult coho salmon is defined as being greater than 50 cm measured from the tip of the nose to the fork in the tail (fork length). "Jack" coho salmon is defined as being a coho between 30-50 cm fork length.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
All	any lake or stream or part thereof in Management Units 5-6 to 5-11 in Region 5, unless otherwise stated below (i.e. Region 5 not including the Fraser River watershed)	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm. Annual limit = 10 adult.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	1 per day over 30 cm.
Atnarko River (including tributaries)		Sockeye, Pink, and Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No retention of sockeye, pink, or chum.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Jul 15	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
			Jul 16-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho (see exception below).
		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
		Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	2 per day.
		Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	1 per day.
	below signs located approx. 50 m below Corbould Bridge	Coho	Jan 01-Oct 15	1 per day over 30 cm.
			Oct 16-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Bella Coola River	including tributaries (not including Atnarko River)	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	1 per day.
		Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	2 per day.
		Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	1 per day.
		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
Chuckwalla River		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
			Nov 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
		Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for pink.
Docee River		Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chum.
		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER – CARIBOO PART B

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Kilbella River		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
			Nov 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
		Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for pink.
Long Lake	including tributaries	Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chum.
		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Wannock River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER – CARIBOO PART B

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 6, SKEENA

NEW: A monthly quota for chinook salmon has been implemented on the Cranberry and Kiteen rivers. The Nass B ack Channel has been designated as part of the Tseax River.

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis.

1. The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
2. All retained chinook, sockeye, pink, coho, and chum must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
3. A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 6.
4. There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 6 is defined as being over 65 cm measured from tip of nose to tail fork.
5. An adult coho salmon is defined as being greater than 50 cm measured from the tip of the nose to the fork in the tail. "Jack" coho salmon is defined as being a coho between 30-50 cm fork length.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
A. All Region 6 Waters	any lake or stream or part thereof in Region 6, unless otherwise stated below. Please review sections B, C, D, and E carefully.	Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm. Annual limit = 10 adult.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	1 per day over 30 cm.
		Sockeye, Pink, and Chum	Apr 01-Mar 31	0 (non retention).
B. Skeena River Watershed- Section "A" applies if stream, specific area, time period, quotas or other species restrictions are not listed in the following sections:				
B. Part (i): Skeena River Watershed-Waters upstream of CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace				
All waters in section "B(i)" - Skeena River Watershed upstream of the CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace, unless otherwise stated below		All	Jan 01-Jun 15	No fishing for salmon.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
		Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chum.
Babine Lake (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Babine Lake (not including tributaries)		Sockeye	Aug 01-Sep 15	2 per day. No fishing for sockeye within a 400 m radial boundary of the following tributaries: Morrison Cr., Pierre Cr., Hazelwood Cr., Four Mile Cr., Six Mile Cr., Pendleton Cr., Twain Cr., Sockeye Cr., Five Mile Cr., Tsezakwa Cr., Tachek Cr., and Big Loon Cr.
Babine River		Chinook	Jun 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. No fishing for chinook from a point 100 m above Fort Babine bridge to Nichyeskwa Creek.
		Sockeye	Aug 01-Aug 31	2 per day.
Bear River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
Bulkley River		Chinook	Jun 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
		Pink	Jun 16-Dec 31	2 per day.
Fulton River		Sockeye	Aug 01-Aug 14	2 per day.
Kispiox River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jun 16-Jul 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. Monthly quota = 1 over 65 cm.
			Aug 01-Aug 31	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
	below boundary signs near Kispiox River Resort	Pink	Jun 16-Aug 31	2 per day. Open downstream of boundary signs located approx. 25 m downstream of fish counting fence.
Kitseguella River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Kitwanga River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Morice Lake (including tributaries)		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Morice River (including tributaries)	above Lamprey Creek	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
	below Lamprey Creek	Chinook	Jun 16-Aug 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
			Sep 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
	from the confluence of the Morice and Bulkley Rivers upstream to the Bymac Bridge on Walcott Road	Pink	Jun 16-Aug 31	2 per day.
	upstream of the Bymac Bridge on Walcott Road	Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for pink.
Niikitwa Lake		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Pinkut Creek		Sockeye	Aug 01-Aug 14	2 per day. Open downstream of boundary signs located approx. 25 m downstream of fish counting fence.
Shegunia River	between signs located above and below logging road bridge	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Skeena River	mainstem waters only, between Cedarvale and the CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace	Chinook	Apr 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.

FRESHWATER – SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Skeena River	mainstem waters only, upstream of Cedarvale	All	Jan 01-May 31	No fishing for salmon.
		Chinook	Jun 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
	mainstem waters only, downstream of confluence with Kispiox River to the CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace	Pink	Jun 16-Aug 31	2 per day.
		Sockeye	Jun 16-Aug 31	2 per day. No fishing for sockeye between boundary signs on the north bank of the Skeena River approx. 100 m either side of the mouth of the Kitwanga River.
Suskwa (Bear) River	mainstem waters within 3 white boundary signs located at the confluence of the Skeena River and Kispiox River	Chinook	Jun 01-Jul 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. Monthly limit = 1 over 65 cm. Adult chinook caught and retained from these waters must be recorded on your licence as having been caught from the Kispiox River.
			Aug 01-Aug 31	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
			Jun 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
	upstream of highway # 16 bridge	Chinook	Jun 16-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
		Chinook	Jul 23-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.

FRESHWATER – SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
B(ii). Skeena River Watershed-Waters downstream of CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace				
<i>All waters in section "B(ii)" - Skeena River Watershed downstream of the CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace, unless otherwise stated below</i>				
Ecostall River (including tributaries)		Sockeye	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Jul 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
			Aug 01-Mar 31	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
Exchamsiks River (including tributaries)	above signs near confluence with Johnston Creek	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook
		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
Gitnadoix River (including tributaries)	upstream of Highway # 16 bridge	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Kasiks River (including tributaries)	upstream of powerline crossing near river mouth	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
Khyex River (including tributaries)	upstream of Highway # 16 bridge	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Kitsumkalum River (including tributaries). Note: The mouth of the Kitsumkalum R. is designated by boundary signs located approx. 1.25 km downstream of the CNR bridge and approx. 200 m east of the CNR bridge.		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
	upstream of signs below lower canyon	Chinook	Jan 01-May 24	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
			May 25-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
	downstream of signs below lower canyon	Chinook	Jan 01-Jun 30	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
Kitsumkalum Lake (including tributaries)			Jul 01-Aug 06	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
			Aug 07-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
	downstream of railway bridge	Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	2 per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Lakelse River (including tributaries)		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
	below logging road bridge near the mouth	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
	above logging road bridge near the mouth	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Redsand Lake (including tributaries)				
Scotia River (including tributaries)		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Skeena River	mainstem waters downstream of CNR Railway Bridge at Terrace	Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
		Sockeye	Apr 01-Aug 31	2 per day.
		Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	2 per day.
		Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chum.
	from Lakelse River mouth upstream to boundary signs 1.5 km above confluence with Kitsumkalum R.	Chinook	Aug 07-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Treston Lake		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Zymagotitz River (including tributaries)		Coho	Sep 01-Oct 31	1 per day.
	upstream of Highway # 16 bridge	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
C. Nass River Watershed- Section "A" applies if stream, specific area, time period, quotas or other species restrictions are not listed in the following sections:				
<i>All waters in section "C" - Nass River Watershed unless otherwise stated below</i>				
Cranberry River	including tributaries NOTE: the section of river from Cranberry-Kiteen junction to Nass R. is part of the Cranberry R.	Coho	Nov 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Chinook	Apr 01-Jul 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. Monthly quota = 1 over 65 cm.
Kiteen River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Jul 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. Monthly quota = 1 over 65 cm.
Meziadin Lake (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Meziadin River (including tributaries)		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Nass River	mainstem waters upstream to the confluence with the Meziadin River	Pink	Jan 01-Dec 31	2 per day.
Oweegee Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Oweegee Lake		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Tseax River (including tributaries) Note: the mouth of the Tseax R. is designated by boundary signs located where what was formerly known as the Nass Back Channel enters the Nass R.	upstream of Nisga'a Hwy. Bridge downstream of Nisga'a Hwy. Bridge	All	Aug 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
		Chinook	Jul 01-Sep 15	Monthly quota = 1 over 65 cm.
			Sep 16-Mar 31	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
Ishkheenickh River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
D. Queen Charlotte Islands Watersheds- Section "A" applies if stream, specific area, time period, quotas or other species restrictions are not listed in the following sections:				
All waters in section "D" - Queen Charlotte Islands Watersheds unless otherwise stated below		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Apr 01-Oct 31	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm.
			Nov 01-Mar 31	No fishing for coho.
		All	Apr 01-Mar 31	Single barbless hook in tidal and non-tidal portions of all streams.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Pallant Creek	downstream of signs located 100 m above fish counting fence	All	Aug 01-Oct 31	No fishing for salmon.
Tiell River	Anglers should note that tidal water regulations apply to waters below tidal boundary sign located approx. 1.5 km above Hwy. # 16 Bridge. Refer to BC Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide.			
E. Other Mainland Watersheds- Section "A" applies if stream, specific area, time period, quotas or other species restrictions are not listed in the following sections:				
<i>All waters in section "E" - Other Mainland Watersheds unless otherwise stated below</i>		Coho	Nov 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
<i>All streams flowing into tidal water Area 5 (refer to the BC Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide for Area 5 description)</i>		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
<i>All streams flowing into tidal water Area 6 unless stated below (refer to BC Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide for Area 6 description)</i>		Coho	Jan 01-Oct 31	Non-retention of coho.
Bish Creek (including tributaries)		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
Blanchard River		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
	near Haines Hwy.	Chinook	Jun 10-Aug 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jun 10-Aug 31	No fishing for coho.
Dala River (including tributaries)		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Endako River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Illiance River (including tributaries)	upstream of signs located near mouth of river	Coho	Sep 21-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Khutzeymateen River (including tributaries)		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Kincolith River		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Kitimat River (including tributaries)	on west bank between signs at Kitimat hatchery outfall	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
	downstream of Highway # 37 bridge	Chinook	Apr 01-July 31	4 per day, only 1 over 65 cm.
			Aug 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Apr 01- Oct 31	2 per day.
			Nov 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
Kitsault River (including tributaries)		Chum	Apr 01-Aug 15	2 per day.
	upstream of Highway # 37 bridge	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
		Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
	upstream of signs located near mouth of river	Coho	Oct 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
Kwinimass River (including tributaries)	upstream of lower bridge abutments	Chinook	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
	downstream of lower bridge abutments	Chinook	Apr 01-Jul 09	4 per day, none over 65 cm.
			Jul 10-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Nakina River		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.

FRESHWATER - SKEENA

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Rainy Creek		Chinook	Aug 15-Mar 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Aug 15-Mar 31	No fishing for coho.
Stikine River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Swift River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	2 per day, only 1 over 65 cm. Anglers may now fish this river with either a Yukon or BC angling licence.
Tahltan River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
Taku River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Tatsamenie Lake's outlet streams	between Tatsamenie L. and Tatsatua Creek	Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Tatshenshini River (including tributaries)		Chinook	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 65 cm.
		Coho	Apr 01-Mar 31	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
	along Haines highway	Chinook	Jun 10-Aug 31	No fishing for chinook.
		Coho	Jun 10-Aug 31	No fishing for coho.
Weeanie River		Coho	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho.
Wilauks Creek (including tributaries)	upstream of signs located near mouth of creek	Coho	Sep 20-Mar 31	No fishing for coho.

FRESHWATER – SKEENA

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 7, OMINECA-PEACE

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

- 1 Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 7 is zero (0).
- 2 The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
- 3 All retained chinook must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
- 4 A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 7.
- 5 There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 7 is defined as being a chinook over 50 cm fork length.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
All	any lake or stream or part thereof in Region 7, unless otherwise stated below.	Sockeye, Pink, Coho and Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for coho, sockeye, pink, or chum.
Bowron River	between the Bowron Forest Service Road bridge near Haggen Cr. and the Bowron Forest Service Road bridge near the Fraser R.	Chinook	Jul 15-Aug 15	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm.
Endako River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Fraser River	From the CNR Bridge at Prince George downstream to the Hwy # 97 (Simon Fraser) bridge – west side of river only	Chinook	Jul 01-Jul 12	4 per day, only 1 over 50 cm. No fishing for salmon from the east bank of the river.
	above McLennan River	All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
	mainstem river except as otherwise noted	All	Sep 30-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Goat River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Holmes River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
McGregor River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Nechako River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
Salmon River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Slim Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Stuart River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Swift Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
West Road (Blackwater) River		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

FRESHWATER - OMINECA-PEACE

FRESHWATER SALMON SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – REGION 8, OKANAGAN

Please read these regulations in conjunction with the *Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis*.

- Unless otherwise stated in the table, the daily limit in all waters of Region 8 is zero (0).
- The aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon (other than kokanee) from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four (4).
- All retained chinook must measure 30 cm or more from tip of nose to tail fork.
- A single barbless hook is in effect year round for all streams in Region 8.
- There is an annual limit of 10 adult chinook. All retained adult chinook must be recorded on the back of your freshwater angling licence. An "adult chinook" in Region 8 is defined as being a chinook over 50 cm fork length.

Waters	Specific Area	Species	Dates	Limits/Gear
All	any lake or stream or part thereof in Region 8, unless otherwise stated below.	Sockeye, Pink, Coho, and Chum	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for sockeye, pink, coho or chum.
Bessette Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Duteau Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Harris Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.
Mabel Lake	north of boundary signs located on opposite shores approx. 4 km from middle Shuswap R. and south of boundary signs located on opposite shores approx. 1 km from Wap Cr.	Chinook	noon Aug 15 - noon Sep 12 0500-2200 hrs ONLY	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 3 over 50 cm, incl. all Shuswap and Mabel Lake chinook.
Shuswap River	between Shuswap Falls and Mabel Lake	Chinook	noon Jul 25 - noon Aug 15	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 3 over 50 cm, incl. all Shuswap and Mabel Lake chinook.
	upstream from signs above Mara Bridge to Mabel Lake	Chinook	noon Jul 25 - noon Sep 12 0500-2200 hrs ONLY	4 per day, only 2 over 50 cm. Monthly quota is 3 over 50 cm, incl. all Shuswap and Mabel Lake chinook.
	all sections	Chinook	Sep 23-Dec 31	No fishing for chinook.
Wap Creek		All	Jan 01-Dec 31	No fishing for salmon.

OBSERVE, RECORD AND REPORT (ORR)

Help to protect our Fisheries Resource

Fishery officers are responsible for the enforcement of fisheries regulations, but the job is an enormous one. An important goal of enforcement is the prevention of violations before the damage is done. The watchful eyes of everyone can provide a strong deterrent to potential violators and stop offences before they happen.

Everyone who uses or enjoys the outdoors has a responsibility to protect and maintain it. But not everyone takes this responsibility seriously.

How can you help?

Observe: Some common violations are:

- exceeding the daily bag limit
- fishing in a closed area
- using illegal gear
- selling fish taken in sport fishing
- damage to fish habitat, pollution

Record: Carry a pencil and record your observations:

- date, time and location (eg., nearest town, fishing location)
- identity or description of violators (eg., height, weight, hair colour)
- boat or vehicle description (eg., licence, colour, make)
- evidence at the scene
- action of violator(s)

Report: Act immediately:

- report violations as soon as possible to DFO by calling 1-800-465-4336 (465-4DFO) or in Greater Vancouver: 666-3500
- A priority system ensures that serious offences are addressed first.

WILDERNESS WATCH

The British Columbia Wildlife Federation offers rewards up to \$2,000 for information leading to charges being laid against a person harming fish and wildlife and their habitat, as well as to private property belonging to mining, forestry, farmers and ranchers or other private concerns.

*For information call BC Wildlife Federation
at 1-800-533-2293.*

other vessel on channel 16, move to a working frequency and continue. Anyone who uses a VHF radio must follow the procedures described in the VHF Radiotelephone Practices and Procedures regulations. All VHF radio operators are required to have a Restricted Operators Certificate (ROC Marine).

Cellular phones

Contact the Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres by dialing *16. A cellular phone is not a good substitute for a marine radio. Using a cellular phone does not alert nearby boats that you are in distress — other boats could be the ones to help you if they could hear you. Unlike VHF transmissions, rescuers cannot trace cellular phone signals.

Distress Signals

If you see a distress signal, you are required by law to determine whether you can assist without endangering your own life or safety of your vessel. Contact the nearest Rescue Coordination Centre (1-800-567-5111) to inform them of the type and location of the distress signal. It is illegal to make a false distress signal because false alarms tie up search and rescue resources, making them unavailable for real emergencies.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES AWARDS

The Recreational Fisheries Award recognizes outstanding contributions by individuals and organizations in conservation and development of recreational fisheries and habitat. To receive nomination forms and further information, contact your local DFO office or write to:

**Recreational Fisheries,
Fisheries and Oceans Canada,
200 Kent Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6**

The deadline for nominations is April 1 of each year.

RECREATIONAL BOATERS

Before you leave the dock:

Take a Coast Guard accredited safe boating course!

The following operator competency requirements may affect you or your family:

- **NOW:** All operators of powered recreational vessels born after April 1, 1983 must have their Pleasure Craft Operator Card.
- **By September 15, 2002,** all operators of powered recreational vessels under 4 meters in length (including personal water craft) must obtain a Pleasure Craft Operator Card.
- **By September 15, 2009,** all operators of powered recreational vessels must obtain a Pleasure Craft Operator Card.

For further information or to obtain a copy of the **Safe Boating Guide**, phone (250) 480-2792 or visit the Canadian Coast Guard website at: <http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca>

Check the weather: Tune into channels 21B and Wx 1,2,3 on your VHF radio for marine weather forecasts.

Check your fuel supply: Use $\frac{1}{2}$ of your fuel to go out and $\frac{1}{2}$ to come back, and keep $\frac{1}{8}$ in reserve for unexpected circumstances.

Wear your Canadian approved personal flotation device (PFD).

File a sail plan

Always let someone know where you are going and when you are expected to return. In an emergency situation, a sail plan gives Search and Rescue personnel a description of your boat, the number of people on board and locations where they should begin to search for you. Look for a Sail Plan form in the Safe Boating Guide or on the Canadian Coast Guard website.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS ON THE WATER

Marine (VHF) Radios

Keep your marine VHF radio tuned to channel 16 and use it to issue a distress message. Know where you are at all times and be prepared to accurately describe your location.

Remember: Channel 16 is used for EMERGENCY and CALLING purposes only. Once you have called an-

Chilliwack 795-8422 Powell River (250) 485-3612 Surrey 582-5219

SPORT DEPT PARTICIPANTS (604)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS & PARKS OFFICES

Chilliwack (604) 792-1995 Prince Rupert 624-9137
Vancouver (604) 666-6192 Terrace 635-2206
Masset 883-2313 Madeira Park 883-2313
Queen Charlotte City 559-4413 Victoria 363-3252
Kamloops 374-4322 Campbell River 850-5701
Prince George 561-5533 Salmon Arm 832-8037
Comox 339-2031 Bella Bella 957-2363
Port Hardy 949-6422
Tofino 725-3468

FISHERIES & OCEANS OFFICES SPORT DEPT PARTICIPANTS (250)

Chilliwack 632-3522 Lumbly Shuswap Hatchery
Kittimat 380 City Center Shuswap Falls Rd.
Kilmasoo Hatchery 639-9888 Merritt
PRINCE RUPERT 4369 Sunshine Valley Rd., W
Oldfield Creek Hatchery 8087 Hart Hwy.
Stingray Fishing Supplies 836-4782 Spirit Pond Sports
Trailings Tackle Shop 401 Finlayson St.
635-2nd Ave. West

B.C. INTERIOR (250)

Langara Lodge 847-4458
Langara Island 847-4458
Queen Charlotte Lodge 1-800-688-8959
Queen Charlotte City 847-4458
Skelegate Landing 847-4458
Sandspit 847-4458
Pallant Creek Hatchery 559-8695

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (250)

Shearwater Resort 957-2718
Smithers 847-4458
Tobogan Creek Hatchery 847-4458
Two Creeks & A River Store 847-3440
Terrace 635-6496
Northcoast Anglers 3217 Kalum St

NORTHERN MAINLAND (250)

Zerullo's Fishing Resort 337-2158
The Tackle Shop 761-4630
133 Maquinna Ave.

Bella Coola Area 982-2298
Bella Coola-Alnarko Guiding Service
Bella Coola Valley Sealoods 982-2713
Cliff Kopas Store 799-5553
Hagensborg Shop Easy 982-2637
Small Craft Harbour Office 799-5633
Snootli Hatchery 982-2214
Tweedsmuir Lodge 982-2402
Hazleton 842-6384
Kispox Hatchery 842-6384
Houston 845-2892
Paradise Sports 845-2892

Small Craft Harbour Office 799-5633
Mackenzie Hwy.
Snootli Hatchery 982-2214
Tweedsmuir Lodge 982-2402
Hazleton 842-6384
Kispox Hatchery 842-6384
Houston 845-2892
Paradise Sports 845-2892
3443 9th St.

City Center Hardware 380 City Center
Kittimat Hatchery Haisla Blvd.
Kilmasoo Hatchery 839-1220
PRINCE RUPERT
Oldfield Creek Hatchery 624-6733
Stingray Fishing Supplies 627-4767
Trailings Tackle Shop 624-9874

City Center Hardware 380 City Center
Kittimat Hatchery Haisla Blvd.
Kilmasoo Hatchery 839-1220
PRINCE RUPERT
Oldfield Creek Hatchery 624-6733
Stingray Fishing Supplies 627-4767
Trailings Tackle Shop 624-9874
635-2nd Ave. West

Quinsam River Hatchery	287-9564	UNION BAY	335-2111
4217 Argonaut Rd.		Baynes Sound Oyster Co.	335-0312
Rod & Reel Resort	923-5250	Union Bay Station	
3872 South Island Hwy.		5545 Island Hwy.	
Salmon Point Resort	923-6605		
2176 Salmon Point Road			
Top Guides	287-4475	WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND (250)	
1003A Island Hwy.			
Tyee Marine	287-2641	BAMFIELD	728-3228
880 Island Hwy.		Bamfield Kingfisher Marina	728-3286
COMOX AREA	339-4664	Seabeam Fishing Resort	
Black Fin Marina		342 Grappler Rd.	
132 Port Augusta St.		GOLD RIVER	283-7286
King Coho Resort	339-2039	Chinooka Lodge	283-7364
1250 Wally Road		Critter Cove Marina	283-7334
Tee Pee Park Campground	339-8211	Gold River Petrocan	
Airforce Beach, Lazo	Ext. 8483		
COURTENAY	334-4154	NITINAT	745-3321
Bates Beach Boathouse		Nootka Sound	286-2694
Happy's Source for Sports	334-4143	Nootka Island Fishing Camp	752-0455
256-6th St.			(604) 684-7966
Jasper's Fishing Resort	334-4141	Nu'ika Landing	
5730 Coral Road			
Kitty Coleman Beach Park	338-8586	PORT ALBERNI AREA	723-9812
(end of Whitaker Rd.)		China Creek Marina	
Puntledge Hatchery	338-7444	Clute's Haven Marina	724-6837
Site 38, Powerhouse Rd.			
PARKSVILLE	248-8912	Gone Fishin	723-1172
French Creek Marina Store		5069 Johnson Rd.	
5-1025 Lee Road		Poett Nook Marina	720-9572
PORT HARDY	949-8382	Robertson Creek Hatchery	724-6521
Jim's Hardy Sports		2178 Cameron Drive	
7125 Market St.			
Port Hardy Marine Hardware	949-6461	PORT ALICE	
6465 Hardy Bay Road		FP Foods	284-3525
Quarterdeck Marine	949-6551		
6555 Hardy Bay Road		PORT RENFREW	749-6708
Quatise River Hatchery	949-9022	San Juan "12"	
5050 Hardy Bay Road		Beach Drive	
PORT MCNEILL	956-4117	Port Renfrew Marina	478-3674
Alder Bay Campsite		Gordon River Rd.	
Beaver Cove Rd.		West Coast Trail Motel	647-5565
Shell Marina (C.A.B.)	956-4044	Parkinson Rd.	
1488 Beach Drive			
Timberland Sports	956-3544	TAHSIS	283-7148
#2 Poineer Mall		Connum Hatchery	
QUALICUM BEACH	757-8412	Westview Marina	934-7672
Big Qualicum Hatchery		775 S. Maquina	
215 Fisheries Rd.			
Costa Lotta Campground	757-8483	TOFINO	725-3251
300 - 5251 West Island Hwy.		Method Marine Supply	
SAYWARD	282-3364	Weigh West Marine Resort	725-3277
Salmon River Motel		380 Main St.	
963 Cheryl Lynn Road		Charter Office	
White River Court	282-3265	634 Campbell St.	
1673 Sayward Rd.		UCLUELET	726-7771
SOINITULA	973-6381	Canadian Princess Resort	
Sund's Lodge		1943 Peninsula Rd.	
TELEGRAPH COVE	928-3131	Quest Charters	726-7532
Telegraph Cove Resort		Foot of Hemlock	

935-6626	Cortes Market	Sutill Point Rd.	935-6433	Gorge Harbour Marina Resort	Hunt Rd., Whaletown	935-6562	Whaletown General Store	Whaletown	EAST CRACROFT ISLAND	Lagoon Cove Marina	GABRIOLA ISLAND	Silva Bay Boatel & Store	3415 South Rd.	886-8686	Gibsons Marina	675 Prowse Rd.	886-9011	Hyak Marine	377 Gower Point Rd.	HALFMOON BAY	Buccaneer Marina & Resort	5535 Sans Souce Rd., Secret Cove	885-7888	Halfmoon Bay General Store	5642 Mintie Rd.	885-3533	Secret Cove Marina	5411 Secret Cove Rd.	MADERIA PARK	Coho Marina	Shark Lane	883-2248	Lowes Resort	12841 Lagoon Rd.	Silver Sands Resort	12077 Bryan Rd.	POWELL RIVER	Beach Gardens Marina	7074 Westminster Ave.	Marine Traders	6791 Wharf Street	Sliammon Hatchery	Sliammon Road	SEACHELL	Chapman Creek Hatchery	4381 Parkway Dr.	Secheil Hatchery	E. Porpoise Bay Rd.	Trail Bay Sports	5504 Trail Ave.	PACIFIC RANGE INLETS (250)		KNIGHT INLET	Chinook Cove Lodge	498-0227	FLOATING LODGES (AREA 12) (250)		Sailcone Wilderness	Fishing Lodge	334-8858	GEORGIA STRAIT/		JOHNSTONE STRAIT ISLANDS (250)		BERRY ISLAND	Farwell Harbour Resort	974-8105	BROUGHTON ISLAND	Greenway Sound	Marine Resort	CORTES ISLAND	Cortes Bay Marina	935-6361	STUART ISLAND		Big Bay Marina & Resort	Dent Island Lodge	286-8105	203-0002	Eagle Creek Lodge	Morgan's Landing	287-0237	287-0902	Nanook Lodge	Warm Springs	Stuart Island Resort	286-8104	TEXADA ISLAND	Texada Boat Club	Stuart St., Vananda	THETIS ISLAND	Telegraph Harbour Marina	246-9511	Marina Dr.	109
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SALMONID HEAD RECOVERY SPORT

DEPOTS

For more information please call collect (604) 291-6401.

LOWER MAINLAND (604)		
ABBOTSFORD	Fraser Valley Trout Hatchery	34345 Vye Rd.
	Hub Sports	33719 Essendene Ave.
AGASSIZ/KENT	Chehalis River Hatchery	16250 Morris Valley Rd.
	Kent Outdoor Sports	7046 Pioneer Ave.
BOWEN ISLAND	Bowen Island Marina	19 Cardena Dr.
BRACKENDALE	Tenderfoot Hatchery	1000 Midnight Way
	BURNABY	Bob's Sporting Goods
		4150 E Hastings
CHILLIWACK	Chilliwack River Hatchery	55205 Chilliwack Lake Road
	Chilliwack Dart & Tackle	#2 - 9120 Young Rd.
	Fred's Custom Tackle	#1 - 5580 Vedder Rd.
	Gord's Tackle Box	#6 - 7300 Vedder Rd.
	On the Way Store	46484 Chilliwack Lake Road
	Pointa Vista Cafe & Gen. Store	48710 Chilliwack Lake Road
COQUITLAM	Babcock Fly and Tackle	#110-1140 Austin Ave.
	DELTA	Bridgeview Marine
		8550 River Road
	Stillwater Sports	4849 Delta St.
	LANGLEY	Langley Guns and Tackle
		20568-C 56 Ave.
	Tight Lines Bait Company	21797 61st Ave.
	LIONS BAY	Lions Bay Marina
		60 Lions Bay Ave.
	MAPLE RIDGE	Coal Harbour Chevron Marine
		12398 - 230 St.
	E & D Sports	22338 Louheed Hwy.
463-4412	EGMONT	Bathgate Gen. Store & Marina
		6781 Bathgate Rd.
SUNSHINE COAST (604)		
463-9520	Gone Fish'n Tackle	22776 Louheed Hwy.
	MISSION/DEWNEY	Dewdney Trading Co.
		37150 Louheed Hwy.
826-2776	Fraser's Tackle	33365 1st. Ave.
826-9899	Inch Creek Hatchery	38620 Bell Road, Dewdney
826-0244	NORTH VANCOUVER	Capilano Hatchery
		4500 Capilano Park Road
986-3239	Highwater Tackle	113 Lonsdale Ave.
944-2479	PORT COQUITLAM	Jaymer's Fishing Tackle
		2847 Shaughnessy St.
	PORT MOODY	Reed Point Marina
931-2477		850 Barnett Hwy.
	RICHMOND	Berry's Bait and Tackle
273-5901		14651 Westminster Hwy.
277-4712	Steveston Chevron Marine	10850 Hollymount Dr.
		South Foot of 6 th Ave.
278-3300	Vancouver Marina	8331 River Road
	SQUAMISH	Norm B. Smith Ltd.
892-5121		1002 Industrial Way
892-3711	Paradise Valley Hardware Ltd.	1420 Winnipeg St.
	SURREY	Crescent Beach Marina
538-9666		12555 Crescent Road
	VANCOUVER	Coal Harbour Chevron Marine
681-7725		Coal Harbour
	False Creek Marine Esso	1655 Whyte Ave.
733-6731	J.O. Thomas and Associates	1370 Kootenay St.
291-6401	Tad's Sporting Goods	8570 Granville Street
261-6540	WEST VANCOUVER	Fisherman's Cove Esso
921-7333	Sunset Marina	5908 Marine Drive
921-7476		#34 Sunset Beach

A Trip for Two to either:

Wedge West
MARINE RESORT
P.O. Box 69, 654 Campbell St.
Tulaco, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Phone (250) 725-3277
Fax (250) 725-3922



QUEEN CHARLOTTE LODGE

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SHIMANO®
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ROD & REEL OUTFITS!

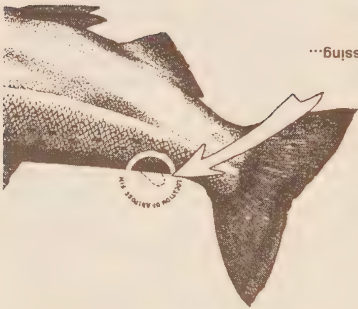
SALMONID SPORT HEAD RECOVERY PROGRAM



Is one of your chinook or coho missing its adipose fin?

Heads from chinook salmon with a missing adipose fin should be submitted to the nearest Sport Head Recovery Depot.

1... Check any sport caught chinook or coho that you catch to see if the ADIPOSE FIN is missing...



2... If so, bring the head to a Salmonid Head Recovery "Depot" and fill out a label.



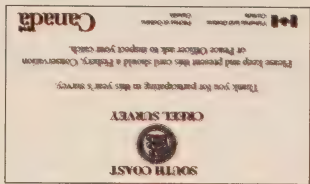
By participating in the above-mentioned program, you will be entered into the Sport Head Recovery prize draw which takes place annually in December. You will also receive information on the origin of your fish. DFO greatly acknowledges these sponsors for their generous support of the Salmonid Sport Head Recovery Program and their effort to encourage participation in salmon research and resource management.

Coded-wire tag

Sport Head Recovery Program

Coded-wire tags are implanted in the nose cartilage of a small proportion of juvenile chinook and coho salmon. The information provides data on the distribution and survival rates of stocks required for the management of the resource. Because these tags are not visible, the adipose fin is removed from tagged fish so they can be identified later for recovery of the tags. The Sport Head Recovery Program depends on the cooperation of anglers to turn in the heads of chinook and coho salmon that are missing the adipose fin to a depot. The heads are then sent to a dissection laboratory where the tags are recovered, decoded and recorded.

In recent years, hatcheries on the South Coast have been removing the adipose fin from all coho salmon, not just those with coded-wire tags. This marking of hatchery coho makes it possible for anglers to distinguish hatchery fish from wild fish by the absence of the adipose fin, thereby providing opportunities for "hatchery only" coho fishery openings. Such fisheries allow for the selective harvest of hatchery stocks, while protecting wild stocks. Creel survey technicians will be using detectors to locate coded-wire tags in chinook and coho salmon as part of their regular biological sampling activities. When a tag is found, the head of the fish will be removed and a South Coast Creel Survey Card will be issued to allow legal transport of the catch. If an RCMP, fishery enforcement or conservation officer asks to inspect your catch, present this card:



Signature _____	
Date _____	
Species _____	Length (mm) _____
This catch was sampled by a technician as authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the removal of the head and the recording of the nose-to-fork length information from salmonids containing a coded-wire tag.	

If you participate in the Sport Head Recovery Program, you are eligible for a prize either by turning in the heads of fish that have a missing adipose fin, or by allowing a creel survey technician to remove the head of fish that contain coded wire tags.

ables, 1898 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1H9, phone (604) 666-2658; or Wendy Mitton, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6, phone (250) 756-7168. A reward is offered for return of the tag with catch information. Higher rewards of \$100.00 will be paid each year for a number of randomly selected tags.

Sturgeon Tagging

The provincial fisheries program (BC Fisheries and BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks) undertook studies from 1995-1999 to identify abundance, spawning areas, migratory patterns and habitat use of white sturgeon in the Fraser River watershed. Part of these studies involved tagging fish with numbered, coloured plastic tags and/or a radio transmitter attached near the dorsal fin. As sturgeon are long-lived, anglers may continue to recover these tags for several more years and can assist in sturgeon conservation efforts by reporting tag information.

If you capture a marked fish, before releasing, it please record:

1. location, date and gear used
2. colour and number of plastic tag
3. number of radio tag.

Please do not remove tags. Forward the information to: BC Fisheries, Fisheries Management, P.O. Box 9359, STN PROV GOVT, Victoria, B.C., V8W 9M2, Attn: Dr. T. Down, phone (250) 387-9715.

Salmon Tagging

Spaghetti tag

DFO's Pacific Biological Station is studying the migration and growth of salmon in several areas of the British Columbia coast. Salmon that have been hooked and released from sport fishing and commercial trolling boats are marked with a red "spaghetti" tag just below the dorsal fin. If you catch one of these tagged fish, please return the tag to any Fisheries and Oceans Canada office or mail it to: Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6. Attention: Clyde Murray. Please include your name and address as well as the date, location and fork length of the catch. A reward (cap with the badge) will be given for each returned tag.

For further information, please contact: Clyde Murray at (250) 756-7175.



Creal Survey

Creal surveys are conducted along the coast of B.C. and in some freshwater locations. Fishery technicians are stationed at selected marinas, boat ramps and along rivers in order to interview anglers at the end of their fishing trips. The interview takes only a few minutes and includes general questions about anglers and their catch. Biological samples such as lengths, weights and scales may be taken from salmon, halibut or lingcod. Your cooperation is appreciated in these efforts to collect information important to the conservation of fish stocks in B.C. All information remains strictly confidential.

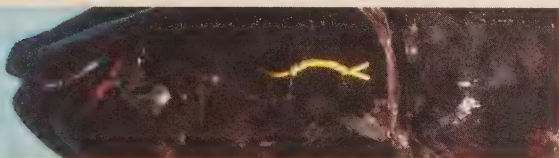
For further information contact: Laurie Nagy, Vancouver, (604) 666-7749 collect.

Halibut Tagging

The International Pacific Halibut Commission has an ongoing tagging program to monitor halibut migration and mortality. A plastic-coated wire tag is attached to the dark-side cheek tissue of the halibut. Dart tags may also be found on or near the head or embedded in the body. Each tag has a unique number and IPHC printed on the side. Fishers should retain all tagged halibut. If you catch a tagged halibut, please:

Record the tag number, the recovery date, location and depth; measure the fish; remove the tag and send it, along with your name and address, to: International Pacific Halibut Commission, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98145-2009, phone (206) 634-1838.

A reward will be given for each returned tag. Please indicate whether you wish to have the \$5.00 reward or a baseball cap sent to you.



Lingcod Tagging

DFO's Pacific Biological Station has tagged lingcod to determine migration and abundance. The tag is a small yellow plastic tube inserted on the left side just below the first dorsal fin. If you catch a tagged lingcod, please make a note of the date, location and method of capture, then contact one of the following persons (collect): Nevill Ven-

Anyone wishing to study whales should check with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to ensure their proposed study activity is permissible and to determine whether or not they will require a scientific licence. For research activities that may require entry to Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve, individuals should contact B.C. Parks.

Killer whale



Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve in western Johnstone Strait has been established for conservation and protection of killer whales and their habitat. It is requested recreational vessels do not enter the area, and that all boaters and fishers follow the guidelines. The protected marine area is bounded on the west by a line extending from the information sign at Sir John Henry Creek 1 km offshore; on the east by a line extending from the information sign at Schmidt (Peel) Creek to 1 km offshore.

DFO is monitoring the distribution and migration of killer whales in the Strait of Georgia. If you see killer whales, please contact Graeme Ellis immediately at (250) 756-7245.

Summary convictions for contravention of the *Fisheries Act* or its regulations carry a fine of up to \$100,000, a prison term up to one year, or both. Indictable convictions carry a fine of up to \$500,000, prison terms of up to two years, or both (*Fisheries Act* s.78).

WHALE-WATCHING GUIDELINES

Under the *Fisheries Act*, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is responsible for the management and protection of marine mammals. The Marine Mammal Regulations specifically prohibit disturbance of whales. DFO has developed guidelines for whale-watching in all areas along the coast of B.C. It is strongly recommended that vessel operators follow these guidelines for all whale species.

Diving or swimming with whales constitutes a type of approach to whales and falls under these guidelines and regulations. It is illegal to hunt, chase, disperse, drive or herd pods or individual whales.

Be conscious of the effect of your actions on the whales. Be familiar with the distances required and activities that will disturb or interfere with whales.

GUIDELINES:

- Approach whales from the side, not from the front or the rear.
- Approach no closer than 100 m and shift your motor into neutral or idle.
- Keep noise levels down — no horns, whistles or racing of motors.
- Start your motor only after the whales are more than 100 m from your vessel.
- Leave the area slowly, gradually accelerating when you are more than 300 m from the whales. Avoid sudden changes in speed or direction. Do not "leapfrog."
- Maintain low speeds and constant direction if travelling parallel to whales.
- When whales are travelling close to shore, avoid crowding them near the shore or coming between the whales and the shore.
- Limit the time spent with any group of whales to less than 30 minutes at a time when within 100 to 200 m of whales.
- If there is more than one vessel at the same observation site, be sure to avoid any boat position that would result in encircling the whales.

Other guidelines include:

- Minimize the time spent and number of vessels with any one group of whales.
- Limit time as above and then move out to allow other vessels access to good viewing positions.
- Coordinate activities by maintaining contact with other operators and ensure that all operators are aware of the whale-watching guidelines.

- maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems;

- protecting habitats critical to all portions of species' life cycles, such as spawning areas, breeding colonies, nursery areas, migratory stopovers and feeding areas;

- providing natural marine environments for marine-related recreation and tourism activities;
- protecting marine and coastal areas of cultural and spiritual significance; and

- protecting vulnerable, unique or outstanding areas or features.

Gabriola Passage, Race Rocks, the Endeavour Hot Vents area, and the Bowie Seamount area are biologically rich and exceptional areas on Canada's Pacific Coast. They represent unique ecosystems which support diverse life forms that, in some cases, have not been identified elsewhere in the world. In the case of Race Rocks, Endeavour Hot Vents and Bowie Seamount, significant progress has been made towards designating these sites as Marine Protected Areas. For more information call (604) 666-1089 or access the Marine Protected Areas web page at <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>

DIVERS

Sport fishing regulations apply to collecting and spear fishing by divers. All divers are required to have a current Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence to harvest finfish and shellfish. Refer to the table and individual species you wish to fish, for closures and limits.

Spear fishing is fishing by means of a spear propelled by a spring, an elastic band, compressed air, a bow or by hand. **SPEAR FISHING FOR SALMON, TROUT, CHAR, STURGEON AND MOST SPECIES OF SHELLFISH IS PROHIBITED.**



The red and white flag carried on a buoy is used to mark areas where skin diving is in progress. Boaters should stay well clear at slow speed.

CONSULTATION

DFO coordinates and develops policy and management strategies for recreational fisheries for all species in tidal waters of B.C. and for salmon in freshwater. It works closely with the Sports Fishing Advisory Board (SfAB) on recommendations to conserve and protect fish and to enhance the recreational fishing experience.

The SfAB has been an advisory body to the Department since 1964, providing advice to DFO and informing the public on B.C. sport fishing matters. Across the province, there are approximately two dozen community-based advisory committees, made up of representatives of local recreational fishing interests. If you are interested in becoming an SfAB member or have a recreational fishing concern, please contact: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 460-555 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3. Phone: (604) 666-6331.

FIRST NATIONS

Fisheries and Oceans Canada recognizes the importance of fish, including invertebrates, to the First Nations people of British Columbia. Through the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy, DFO seeks to negotiate with First Nations organizations, allocations for food, social and ceremonial purposes. Subject to conservation, these allocations will have priority over allocations for commercial and recreational user groups. In some cases, where it is not possible to negotiate allocations, an area may be closed to fishing, except for fishing by First Nations groups, for specified times.

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Canada's role as a leader in oceans and marine resource management is reaffirmed with the new *Oceans Act*, a legal framework developed to address the needs of our oceans and chart the course of how Canada will manage the oceans into the 21st century. The development of a strategy for oceans management is based on the principles of sustainable development, integrated management and a precautionary approach. Part of the strategy includes establishment of marine protected areas, to which the governments of Canada and British Columbia are committed on the Pacific coast. These marine protected areas will contribute to:

- protecting representative areas of high biodiversity;

shore to Cotton Point, thence west of a line to the government wharf at Gambier Harbour on Gambier Island. Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 130 g/week when harvested in the waters south of a line from Brunswick Point west to Irby Point on Anvil Island and along the shoreline to Dornett Point on Anvil Island, west to McNab Point on the mainland, to Ekins Point on Gambier Island, to a line from Reception Point to a point 1.5 km true south of Cape Roger Curtis on Bowen Island, west to Point Atkinson. This advisory does not include the western portion of Howe Sound, as described above.

AREA 29

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The foreshore from the mouth of Chaster Creek to Gower Point.
The waters and foreshore of Boundary Bay, Mud Bay and Semiahmoo Bay lying inside, that is northerly, of the International Boundary Line.
The waters and foreshore in the Strait of Georgia lying inside a line drawn from the International Boundary through the westerly end of Tsawwassen causeway to the light at Sand Heads and thence to the western end of the Fraser River North Arm jetty.

That portion of Sargeant Bay, Sechelt Peninsula, within a 300 m radius of the mouth of the unnamed creek entering the northernmost area of the bay.
The waters and foreshore of Whaler Bay, Galiano Island, lying inside, that is southeast, of a line drawn 265° true from Cain Point to the western shore of Galiano Island.

SHELLFISH TENURES

To harvest clams or oysters on oyster farms, a person must first obtain permission from the farm operator. This regulation is designed to protect fragile oyster and clam beds, which are clearly marked with RFD concrete markers. Call (250) 751-3187 for more information.

RECREATIONAL RESERVES

Recreational reserves are fishing locations that are closed to commercial harvesting. These reserves are open for the harvest of recreational bivalves only have been established throughout the Strait of Georgia to protect various species. Check with the local DFO office for Reserve locations.

AREA 27 continued

thence east to a point on shore at 50°31.52'N and 127°34.43'W.

AREA 28

Harvesting of crab, shrimp and prawns is closed between Lions Gate Bridge and the Second Narrows Bridge, all year. This closure is to avoid conflicts with navigational activity in the harbour.

Harvesting of crab is closed in English Bay and False Creek in outer Burrard Inlet, inside a line from a fishing boundary sign on Jericho Beach to Ferguson Point in Stanley Park, all year.

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm and Vancouver Harbour lying inside, that is easterly and northerly, of a line drawn from the western end of the Fraser River North Arm jetty to Point Atkinson.

That portion of Horseshoe Bay lying inside a line drawn due east from the northern tip of Tyee Point to the opposite shore of Horseshoe Bay.

The foreshore of Plumper Cove, Keats Island, lying within a 300 m radius of the provincial park wharf, from May 31 to September 30.

The foreshore from Gower Point to Soames Point, Gibsons Landing.

The foreshore at the head of Port Graves, Gambier Island. The foreshore lying within a 200 m radius of the Camp Fircom sewage outfall, Halkett Bay, Gambier Island.

That portion of the foreshore known as McNab Creek. The foreshore lying 200 m to the west and 400 m to the east of the mouth of Pollatch Creek.

The foreshore of Deep Bay, Bowen Island, lying inside a line drawn from the red navigation beacon on the south shore of Deep Bay to the foot of Ocean View Road.

The foreshore at the mouth of Grafton Creek, Grafton Bay, Bowen Island.

Dioxin contamination — Howe Sound

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 55 g/week when harvested in the waters of Thornbrough Channel, bounded on the north by a line from McNab Point on the mainland southwest to Ekins Point on Gambier Island, and on the south by a line from a line from Gower Point to the southern tip of Home Island, thence north to Keats Island and along the western and northern

All that portion of the intertidal area of Kashutl Inlet from a point on land at 50°08.75'N and 127°16.74'W, thence easterly to the western tip of an unnamed island at 50°08.43'N and 127°16.26'W, thence northerly to the end of an unnamed peninsula at 50°08.61'N and 127°16.08'W. The waters and foreshore of Chamiss Bay, Kashutl Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the point on land at 50°04.40'N and 127°17.10'W, thence southeasterly to a headland at 50°03.95'N and 127°16.80'W.

The foreshore at the head of Cachalot Inlet, Kyuquot Sound. The waters and foreshore at the mouth of the creek entering the southwest side of Johnson Lagoon at 50°11.12'N and 127°39.97'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Naspatti Inlet.

AREA 27

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of the bay at the mouth of Cleagh Creek, Quatino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the eastern headland to the western headland of the bay. The waters and foreshore lying within an 800 m radius of the creek entering at the settlement of Mahatta River, Quatino Sound.

The waters and foreshore of western Kopirino Harbour, Quatino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the entrance to Spencer Cove at 50°30.00'N and 127°52.60'W, thence easterly to the most northern point of Schloss Island, thence northeasterly along the northwest side of Diggs Islet, thence to the most southerly group of trees on the east bank of the Kopirino River at 50°30.40'N and 127°50.70'W.

The waters and foreshore of Hecate Cove, Quatino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the eastern shore at 50°32.73'N and 127°35.58'W, thence west to a point on land at 50°32.73'N and 127°36.00'W.

The waters and foreshore of Winter Harbour, lying north of a line drawn from Greenwood Point to the mouth of Quashtin Creek, and west and south of a line drawn from the mouth of Denad Creek through the western tip of Wedel Island to the opposite shore of Winter Harbour.

The foreshore at the head of Holberg Inlet.

The waters and foreshore of Kokwina Cove, Quatino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from a point of land on the western entrance at 50°31.52'N and 127°34.70'W,

AREA 25 continued

side at $49^{\circ}48.10'N$ and $126^{\circ}47.06'W$, thence south to a point on land at $49^{\circ}47.76'N$ and $126^{\circ}47.06'W$. The waters and foreshore at the head of Port Eliza, Esperanza Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the southern tip of the small unnamed peninsula on the western shore of Port Eliza due east to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Santa Gertrudis Cove, Nootka Island, inside a line drawn from the point at the southern end of the cove entrance at $49^{\circ}36.60'N$ and $126^{\circ}36.51'W$ to the point on the northern end of the cove entrance at $49^{\circ}36.14'N$ and $126^{\circ}36.54'W$, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Three Cove Bay, east of the narrow entrance with a northern boundary of $49^{\circ}41.51'N$, $126^{\circ}29.52'W$, and a southern boundary of $49^{\circ}41.49'N$, $126^{\circ}29.53'W$.

Dioxin contamination — Gold River

Consumption of crab *hepatopancreas* should not exceed 70 g/week in those waters of Muchalat Inlet lying east of the Gold River Harbour limit, and in those waters of Muchalat Inlet lying east of a line between Anderson Point and Atrevida Point.

AREA 26

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The foreshore at the head of Yaku Bay, lying inside a line drawn from the boundary of the southern intertidal foreshore at $50^{\circ}06.25'N$ and $127^{\circ}09.05'W$ to a point on the north side at a small unnamed bay at $50^{\circ}06.40'N$ and $127^{\circ}08.70'W$.

The foreshore at the head of Hankin Cove, Kashutl Inlet. The foreshore at the head of McKay Cove, Kyuquot Sound. The waters and foreshore of Walters Cove, Kyuquot Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the western headland of Walters Cove to the Gayward Rock light, thence to the eastern tip of Rolston Island, thence to the western headland at the entrance of McKay Cove.

The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland on the north side of the head of Malkscope Inlet at $50^{\circ}08.05'N$ and $127^{\circ}26.00'W$, thence southerly to the islet on the south side of the inlet at $50^{\circ}07.50'N$ and $127^{\circ}26.00'W$.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Ououkinsh Inlet, north of an east-west line drawn through the northern tip of the southernmost Hisnit Islands.

AREA 23 continued

The waters of the cove in southern Roqufeuil Bay located inside a line drawn from the headland at 48°51.15'N and 125°06.60'W, thence southwesterly to the opposite headland at 48°51.10'N and 125°06.70'W.

The waters and foreshore inside a 125 m radius of the mouth of the creek draining Crawford Lake into Sechart Channel.

The waters and foreshore of Julia Passage, Barkley Sound. The southern passage entrance closure boundary consists of a line drawn between a point on the Vancouver Island shore located at 48°57.10'N and 125°13.20'W, and the closest headland on the southern island of the Alma Russell Islands. The closure extends northeasterly to a line drawn from the north eastern tip of the northern most Alma Russell Island to the Vancouver Island shore.

AREA 24

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Van Nevel Channel and Duffin Passage bounded by a line from Usatzes Point to the eastern point of Beck Island, thence to the western point of Stockham Island, thence to the most southern tip of Stubbs Island, thence south to the green navigation buoy, and thence directly east to the shore of Esowista Peninsula.

The waters and foreshore of Mikes Island in Browning Passage, Clayquot Sound, inside a 400 m radius circle centered on the most northwesterly point of Mikes Island.

The intertidal foreshore of Whitepine Cove, Herbert Inlet, including the beaches fronting the reserve at the head of Whitepine Cove.

AREA 25

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Friendly Cove, lying inside a line drawn from Yuquot Point to the navigation light on San Rafael Island and thence due north to Nootka Island.

The waters and foreshore of Kendrick Inlet, Nootka Island, within a 300 m radius of the Onion Lake Logging Company dock.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Tlupana Inlet, Nootka Sound, inside a line drawn from the unnamed point on the east side of the inlet immediately northwest of Perpendicular Bluff, due west to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Inner Basin, Nootka Island, lying inside a line drawn from the headland on the north

AREA 19 continued

Ten Mile Point: Those waters within one-third of a nautical mile of Cadboro Point navigation light.

AREA 20

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of Whiffin Spit due east to a point on the opposite shore, thence along the shoreline to Company Point.
The waters and foreshore of Pedder Bay lying inside a line drawn from Cape Calver to William Head.

Ecological Reserve

Harvesting of all shellfish is prohibited in these waters:
Botanical Beach: Those waters between the lowest tide level and the highest tide level between a fishing boundary sign 1,500 m northeast of San Juan Point following the shoreline southeasterly to a fishing boundary sign 250 m west of the mouth of Tom Baird Creek.

AREA 23

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Bamfield Inlet and Grappler Inlet lying inside a line drawn from Aguilar Point light to the harbour limit on the opposite shore.
The waters and foreshore of Ucluelet Inlet lying inside a line drawn from the tip of the southern headland of Spring Cove on Ucluth Peninsula to the tip of the southern headland of Stuart Bay on the opposite side.
The waters and foreshore of Cigarette Cove, Entrance Inlet, lying inside of a line drawn across the entrance to the cove at its narrowest point.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay immediately northeast of Congreve Island, lying inside a line drawn from the westernmost point of the southern headland of the bay due north to the opposite shore.
The foreshore of Alberni Inlet from River Point to a point 480 m south.

That portion of Useless Inlet, Barkley Sound, lying within a 150 m radius of the mouth of the unnamed creek, entering the north side of Useless Inlet, at 48°59.59'N and 125°03.45'W.

The waters of the cove in northern Roqueseuil Bay located inside a line drawn from the headland at 48°51.55'N and 125°06.30'W, thence southwesterly to the opposite headland at 48°51.45'N and 125°06.40'W.

Iying inside a line drawn from the northern headland of Thomson Cove to Henderson Point.

The waters and foreshore of Brentwood Bay, Saanich Inlet, Iying inside a line drawn from Henderson Point at 48°35.89'N and 123°28.79'W to Willis Point at 48°34.65'N and 123°29.13'W.

The waters and foreshore of Coles Bay, Saanich Inlet, Iying inside a line drawn from Yarrow Point to a point on the eastern shore of the bay 125 m south of the unnamed creek entering at 8600 Kleewyck Road.

The waters and foreshore of Finlayson Arm, Saanich Inlet, Iying south of the power cables crossing the southern tip of Sawluctus Island.

The waters and foreshore of Quarantine Cove Iying inside a line drawn from William Head to the southern end of Weir Beach.

The subtidal waters on the east side of Saanich Peninsula Iying inside a line drawn from Cordova Spit southeast to the southernmost tip of James Island, thence southwest to the boat launching ramp at Island View Beach.

The waters and foreshore of northeastern Saanich Inlet Iying inside a line drawn from Moses Point to Coal Point, thence southeasterly to the northern headland of Tower Bay, thence to Warrior Point, and thence to the end of the dock at the Institute of Ocean Sciences and thence southwesterly to the beach access road located at the foot of Briarwood Place at 48°38.83'N and 123°27.70'W.

The waters and foreshore of the west side of Squally Reach from a point 200 m south of the southernmost creek (Irving Creek) thence following the shoreline northwards along the 10 m depth line, to a point 200 m north of the northernmost creek.

Dioxin contamination — Victoria Harbour

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas harvested in those waters of Victoria Harbour north of a line from Macaulay Point to the navigation light at the western end of the Ogden Point breakwater to a line from Chapman Point southwesterly to the opposite shore should not exceed 135 g/week.

Harvesting of all shellfish is prohibited in these waters:

Race Rocks: Those waters shallower than the 40 m depth contour surrounding Great Race Rock, North Race Rock, West Race Rock and Rosedale Rock; and

AREA 18 continued

wharf on the northern shore of Port Browning at $48^{\circ}46.70'N$ and $123^{\circ}15.95'W$, thence southwesterly to the edge of the rocky shoal at $48^{\circ}46.30'N$ and $123^{\circ}16.35'W$.

The waters and foreshore on the southern shore of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, from an abandoned wharf at $48^{\circ}49.78'N$ and $123^{\circ}27.65'W$, then approx. 150 m eastward to $48^{\circ}49.75'N$ and $123^{\circ}27.53'W$.

The waters and foreshore of James Bay, Prevost Island, from a point of land on the south shore at $48^{\circ}50.43'N$ and $123^{\circ}23.85'W$, thence northeasterly to the north shore at $48^{\circ}50.50'N$ and $123^{\circ}23.72'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Princess Margaret Cove located inside a line drawn from the southernmost point of Portland Island, thence southeast to the southernmost point of Hood Island, thence northeast to the unnamed island located north of the Tortoise Islets, thence north to the opposite point on Portland Island from May 31 to September 30.

Dioxin contamination

Consumption of crab *hepatopancreas* in Burgoyne Bay, Saltspring Island should not exceed 60 g/week; Maple Bay, 125 g/week.

AREA 19

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters in this area are closed to the harvest of butter clams, all year.

The waters and foreshore of Vancouver Island, lying inside a line drawn from the southernmost end of Coburg Peninsula (Esquimalt Lagoon) at $48^{\circ}25.10'N$ and $123^{\circ}28.29'W$, thence southeasterly to Racon buoy at $48^{\circ}22.53'N$ and $123^{\circ}23.50'W$, thence northeasterly to a point of land west of Gonzales Point at $48^{\circ}24.58'N$ and $123^{\circ}18.14'W$, thence the foreshore to a point on shore, at $48^{\circ}32.20'N$ and $123^{\circ}21.82'W$, parallel with the northern end of Parker Road, Cordova Bay.

The foreshore of Saanich Peninsula, from Curteis Point southward to a point on shore at $48^{\circ}32.20'N$ and $123^{\circ}21.82'W$, parallel with the northern end of Parker Road, Cordova Bay.

The waters and foreshore of Saanich Inlet, including Mill Bay, extending from Hatch Point at $48^{\circ}41.65'N$ and $123^{\circ}32.00'W$, thence southerly to the Bamerton Cement Company Dock at $48^{\circ}35.35'N$ and $123^{\circ}31.20'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Thomson Cove, Saanich Inlet,

lying inside a line drawn across the narrowest point at the west end of the inlet.

The foreshore at the head of Boot Cove, Saturna Island, lying inside a line drawn northwest from the northern tip of the small hook of land on the eastern shore of the cove to the opposite shore.

The intertidal foreshore of Saanich Peninsula, lying between Curteis Point at 48°40.50'N and 123°23.74'W and a point on land westerly at 48°41.83'N and 123°27.14'W which lies at the eastern boundary of the beach access road at the foot of Seabreeze Road.

The waters and foreshore of Reef Harbour, lying inside a line drawn from the northeastern tip of Tumbo Island at 48°47.90'N and 123°04.45'W to Cabbage Island, thence along the northern shoreline of Cabbage Island to a point at 48°48.00'N and 123°05.25'W, and thence southward to a point on Tumbo Island at 48°47.75'N and 123°05.25'W, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay at the north side of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the isthmus at 48°51.38'N and 123°29.10'W to the opposite shore at 48°51.50'N and 123°29.10'W.

The waters and foreshore of the three unnamed bays east of Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the western headland at 48°45.45'N and 123°24.85'W, thence due south to Louisa Rock, thence on a true bearing of 50° to the northeasterly headland at 48°45.50'N and 123°24.45'W.

The waters and foreshore of Satellite Channel on Saltspring Island from the triangular DFO boundary marker at Cape Keppel, thence northwesterly to the headland at Musgrave Point.

The waters and foreshore of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, east of the shellfish closure boundary to a line drawn across the narrows northwest of the B.C. Ferries dock, from the northern side of the narrows at 48°51.62'N and 123°27.69'W due south to the southern side of the narrows at 48°51.55'N and 123°27.69'W, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Port Browning, North Pender Island, inside a line drawn from the public

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

AREA 18

The waters and foreshore of Cowichan Bay, including Genoa Bay and Boatswain Bank, lying inside a line drawn from Separation Point to Hatch Point.

The waters and foreshore of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying within a 300 m radius of the ferry slip.

The waters and foreshore of Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn in a due east-west direction through the quick-flashing red light on the southeast side of the harbour.

The waters and foreshore of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, including Walter Bay, lying inside or northwest of a straight line drawn from the western tip of Walter Bay Spit to the west end of Goat Island and thence westerly to the shore of Saltspring Island.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Burgoyne Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside of a line drawn from $48^{\circ}47.40'N$ and $123^{\circ}31.71'W$ to $48^{\circ}47.75'N$ and $123^{\circ}31.54'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Thieves Bay, North Pender Island.

The waters and foreshore of Thieves Bay, North Pender Island, lying inside, that is south of, a line drawn from the land end of the government dock to Auchterlonie Point on the opposite side.

The waters and foreshore of Maple Bay, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore located at $48^{\circ}49.06'N$ and $123^{\circ}36.30'W$, thence southeasterly to the eastern shore at $48^{\circ}48.25'N$ and $123^{\circ}35.72'W$.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Horton Bay, Mayne Island, inside a line drawn from the rock outcrop west of Aitken Point at $48^{\circ}49.80'N$ and $123^{\circ}14.90'W$, thence southeasterly to the headland at $48^{\circ}49.60'N$ and $123^{\circ}14.70'W$, west of the public dock.

The foreshore of Village Bay, Mayne Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point on land 125 m north of the ferry dock to Crane Point.

The foreshore of North Pender Island, including Boat Nook, between Thieves Bay and Oaks Bluff.

The waters and foreshore of Selby Cove, Prevost Island, lying inside a line drawn across the entrance to the cove.

The waters and foreshore of Annette Inlet, Prevost Island,

from the northwesternmost point of the shoal at 48°56.65'N and 123°33.40'W, thence northeasterly to the end of the headland on the opposite shore, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Montague Harbour, Galiano Island, inside a line drawn from the southeastern tip of Gray Peninsula northeasterly to the base of the overhead cable tower on the northeastern foreshore of the harbour, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Clam Bay and Telegraph Harbour, including the boat passage between Thetis and Kuper Islands, lying between, that is west, of a line drawn near the foot of Clam Bay Wharf Rd. at 48°59.34'N and 123°39.08'W to the opposite shore at 48°58.96'N and 123°38.43'W, and a line drawn from Donckele Point on Kuper Island to Foster Point on Thetis Island.

The intertidal foreshore of Southey Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the north shore of Southey Bay at 48°56.54'N and 123°35.50'W thence southerly to the south shore at 48°56.50'N and 123°35.55'W.

Dioxin contamination — Crofton

Consumption of crab *hepatopancreas* in a portion of Stuart Channel should not exceed 40 g/week. This area of Stuart Channel is bounded on the north by a line from Donckele Point on Kuper Island to the point at the southeastern entrance to Preedy Harbour on Thetis Island, thence to the most southern point of Dayman Island, thence to the most southern point of Scott Island, westerly to Sharpe Point on Vancouver Island, thence southwesterly across Ladysmith Harbour to a point on the shore 230° true from Sharpe Point, thence southerly along the shore of Vancouver Island to Grave Point, thence north of a line to Erskine Point on Saltspring Island, thence westerly along the shore to Parminter Point, thence west of a line to Jossling Point on Kuper Island, thence northerly along the shore to the point of commencement at Donckele Point.

Nanaimo (Harmac)

Consumption of crab *hepatopancreas* harvested in the waters west of a line from Reynolds Point to Miami Islet to a point at the entrance to Kulleet Bay true south of Deer Point, should not exceed 105 g/week.

The waters and foreshore of Hammond Bay, Nanaimo lying inside a line drawn from the headland on the north side at $49^{\circ}14.03'N$ and $123^{\circ}57.65'W$, thence southeasterly to Lagoon Head at $49^{\circ}13.74'N$ and $123^{\circ}56.85'W$.

The waters and foreshore of the large bay on the west side of Tent Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.
The waters and foreshore of Taylor Bay, Gabriola Island, lying within a 400 m radius of the most northeastern point of Taylor Bay.

The waters and foreshore of Descanso Bay, Gabriola Island, lying within a 70 m radius of the culvert entering the southern end of the bay.

The waters and foreshore of Pirates Cove, De Courcy Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The foreshore of Lantzville, from Peterson Road eastward to a point 50 m east of the Shoregrove Resort boat ramp. The waters and foreshore of Duck Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside, that is eastward, of a line drawn due north from the first headland on the south side of Dock Point to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of the northern shore of Vesuvius Bay, Saltspring Island, from a point on the shore 150 m north of the ferry slip to a point on the shore 500 m southeast of the ferry terminal.

The foreshore of Booth Bay, Saltspring Island, lying east of the meridian passing through $123^{\circ}33.57'W$, and the waters and foreshore of Booth Inlet (Booth Lagoon).

The waters and foreshore lying within a 400 m radius of the mouth of Porter Creek, Stuart Channel.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay located at $48^{\circ}56.00'N$ and $123^{\circ}35.75'W$, on the northwest side of Saltspring Island.

The waters and foreshore of Descanso Bay, Gabriola Island from the point of land on the north side of the bay at $49^{\circ}10.78'N$ and $123^{\circ}51.61'W$, thence west to a point on the opposite shore at $49^{\circ}10.80'N$ and $123^{\circ}51.67'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Stone Cutters Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn due north from the first headland on the south side of Stone Cutters Bay to the opposite shore at $48^{\circ}55.77'N$ and $123^{\circ}35.57'W$.
The waters and foreshore of Conover Cove, Wallace Island, lying inside a line drawn between the headlands at the entrance to the cove, from **May 31 to September 30**.
The waters and foreshore of the cove northwest of Conover Cove, Wallace Island, lying inside a line drawn

The waters and foreshore of Nanaimo Harbour, Newcastle Island Passage lying inside a line drawn from Jack Point to Gallows Point on Protection Island, thence along the western shoreline to Bachelor Point, thence north-westerly to the entrance of a small lagoon at $49^{\circ}11.18'N$ and $123^{\circ}55.35'W$ on Newcastle Island and thence along the southwestern shoreline to Nares Point, including the waters south of a line drawn from Shaft Point to Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Departure Bay from Pimbury Point to Horswell Bluff at $49^{\circ}12.76'N$ and $123^{\circ}56.36'W$. The waters and foreshore of Degnen Bay, Gabriola Island, lying inside of a line drawn from the beach access at the foot of Gray Road on the west shore to the unnamed point immediately opposite on the east shore, northwest of Josef Point.

The waters and foreshore of Silva Bay, Gabriola Island lying within a line drawn from the southern tip of Lav Point to the northwestern tip of Sear Island and thence southwesterly to the shoreline of Gabriola Island. The waters and foreshore of Montague Harbour, Galiano Island, inside a line drawn from Winstanley Point, thence northerly to the base of the overhead cable tower on the northeastern foreshore of the harbour.

The foreshore of Gabriola Island lying between the unnamed point 350 m southeast of the foot of Shaw Road, and a point on land 200 m northeast of the said unnamed point. The foreshore of Walker Hook, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the western tip of Walker Hook, thence due south to a point at $48^{\circ}53.62'N$ and $123^{\circ}30.17'W$.

The waters and foreshore in the unnamed bay on the northwest side of Nanoose Harbour, northerly of a straight line commencing at the white boundary sign located on the foreshore approximately 30 m southwest of the foot of Parker Road, thence easterly to the boundary sign on the opposite shore across the unnamed bay.

The foreshore of Saltspring Island lying 1500 m northwest and 500 m southeast of the Malaview Estates sewage treatment plant outfall sign, southeast of Fernwood Point. The waters and foreshore lying within a 480 m radius of the unnamed creek entering Houstoun Passage, near the northern terminus of North End Road, Saltspring Island, 2.4 km northwest of the Fernwood Point Dock.

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The waters and foreshore of Scottie Bay lying within a 100 m radius of the unnamed creek located at $49^{\circ}30.72'N$ and $124^{\circ}20.65'W$, south of Lindbergh Island.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay east of Four Mile Point, Sechart Inlet, extending from the western point at $49^{\circ}31.40'N$ and $123^{\circ}46.60'W$, thence easterly to the foot of the boat launching ramp at $49^{\circ}31.40'N$ and $123^{\circ}46.40'W$.

The foreshore of Thunder Bay located inside a line drawn from the mouth of Jefferd Creek, thence easterly to the northeast end of the beach at $49^{\circ}46.52'N$ and $124^{\circ}15.75'W$. The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland on the northwest side of the head of Davie Bay, thence easterly to the headland on the opposite side of the bay.

The waters and foreshore located within a 125 m radius of the mouth of Silversands Creek.

The waters and foreshore of Cook Bay, Texada Island.

The waters and foreshore of Princess Louisa Inlet inside a line drawn across the narrowest point at Malibu Rapids, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of St Vincent Bay, lying inside a line drawn from an unnamed point of land at $49^{\circ}50.15'N$ and $124^{\circ}3.4'W$, thence northeasterly to an unnamed point of land at $49^{\circ}50.2'N$ and $124^{\circ}3.3'W$.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of southwest junction Island, St. Vincent Bay, lying inside a line drawn from the unnamed southernmost point of land at $49^{\circ}49.75'N$ and $124^{\circ}3.0'W$, thence northwesterly to the unnamed southwesternmost point of land at $49^{\circ}49.8'N$ and $124^{\circ}3.2'W$.

AREA 17

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Ladysmith Harbour lying inside a line drawn from Sharpe Point at $48^{\circ}58.90'N$ and $123^{\circ}46.00'W$, thence southeasterly to a point southeast of Boulder Point at the foot of Cliffoe Road at $48^{\circ}57.25'N$ and $123^{\circ}44.90'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Chemainus Bay lying inside a line drawn from Bare Point light at $48^{\circ}55.80'N$ and $123^{\circ}42.30'W$ to the outcrop on the northwest side of the mouth of Askew Creek at $48^{\circ}56.00'N$ and $123^{\circ}43.45'W$. The waters and foreshore lying inside a line drawn from the old wharf located about 600 m west of Sherard Point to the North Reef light, thence to the northernmost tip of Bare Point.

between Farrington Cove and Duncan Cove to the Esso float at Donnelly Landing, and north of a line drawn from the most southeasterly point of Francis Peninsula to the closest point on the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Secret Cove, Sechelt Peninsula, lying inside a line drawn from the point on the mainland nearest the northwest tip of Turnagain Island to the northwest tip of Turnagain Island, thence along the western shoreline of the island to the most southerly point on the said island, and thence southeast to the mainland opposite.

The waters and foreshore of Gillies Bay, Texada Island, lying within an 800 m radius of the mouth of Cranby Creek entering at the head of Gillies Bay.

The foreshore of Churchill Bay, Francis Peninsula, lying within a 200 m radius of the northernmost point of the bay.

The waters and foreshore of Smugler Cove lying inside a line drawn from the Smugler Cove Marine Park sign at the entrance to the cove to the opposite shore, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Porpoise Bay, Sechelt Inlet extending from a point on shore at the southern boundary of Porpoise Bay Provincial Park, at 49°30.25'N and 123°45.00'W, thence southerly along the foreshore to the dock at 49°29.40'N and 123°44.95'W, thence westerly to the headland on the opposite shore at 49°29.45'N and 123°45.75'W, thence northerly along the foreshore to a point on shore at 49°29.75'N and 123°46.05'W.

The waters and foreshore of Vancouver Bay, Jervis Inlet, lying inside a radius of 300 m from the end of the northernmost breakwater fronting the dock.

The waters and foreshore of Halfmoon Bay lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of the unnamed island immediately east of Jeddah Point to the unnamed point in line with the south end of the Redroofs bridge.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay, locally known as Long Bay, immediately east of Potter Point, Tucker Bay, Lasqueti Island.

The waters and foreshore of Blind Bay on Nelson Island commencing from the unnamed headland at the southeastern entrance of Telescope Passage, thence southwest to the point on Nelson Island north of Maynard Head.

The waters and foreshore of Maude Cove, Thunder Bay, lying inside a line drawn due west from the eastern headland of the bay to the opposite shore.

AREA 15 continued

The waters and foreshore of Grace Harbour lying inside a line drawn from Moss Point to Scott Point, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Lang Bay located inside a line drawn from the eastern headland of Kelly Point at $49^{\circ}46.28'N$ and $124^{\circ}21.93'W$, thence easterly to the point at $49^{\circ}46.15'N$ and $124^{\circ}20.67'W$.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay immediately north of Turner Bay, Masapina Peninsula, lying inside a line drawn from the southern headland of the bay due north to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of McKae Cove lying inside a line drawn due east from the western headland of the cove to the opposite shore.

The subtidal waters of Malaspina Strait from Willingdon Creek westward to $49^{\circ}50.85'N$ and $124^{\circ}32.29'W$, thence southward to $49^{\circ}48.24'N$ and $124^{\circ}32.29'W$, thence eastward to Grief Point.

The waters and foreshore of Sturt Bay inside a line from the southern point at $49^{\circ}45.74'N$ and $124^{\circ}34.16'W$, thence northeasterly to a point at $49^{\circ}45.80'N$ and $124^{\circ}34.12'W$.

The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland at $49^{\circ}45.65'N$ and $124^{\circ}17.99'W$, thence easterly to a headland on the opposite shore at $49^{\circ}45.68'N$ and $124^{\circ}17.70'W$.

The waters and intertidal foreshore Hernando Island located in the southern portion of the first large bay south of Spilsbury Point lying within a 250 m radius of a point at $49^{\circ}59.20'N$ and $124^{\circ}56.70'W$.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Refuge Cove, West Redonda Island, lying inside a radius of 125 m of the private dock located at $50^{\circ}7.6'N$ and $124^{\circ}50.85'W$.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of the prominent bay on the southeast side of Mink Island, lying inside a line drawn true north from the point of land at $50^{\circ}6.2'N$ and $124^{\circ}45.1'W$ from May 31 to September 30.

AREA 16

The waters of Gunboat Bay inside a line from the B.C. Hydro lines at the entrance to Gunboat Bay, are closed to harvesting crab, all year.

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Pender Harbour, including Gunboat Bay and Bargain Bay, Sechart Peninsula, lying east of a line drawn from the southernmost tip of the point

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The foreshore of Malaspina Strait lying between the northern headland of Scuttle Bay at 49°54.62'N and 124°37.83'W and Albion Point at 49°46.00'N and 124°27.80'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Freke Anchorage, Okeover Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the prominent point of land on the southern shore of Freke Anchorage at 49°57.93'N and 124°40.83'W thence 45° true to the opposite shore of Freke Anchorage.

The waters and foreshore of Lund Harbour lying inside a line drawn from the peninsula at the northern end of the harbour entrance to the point of land at the southern entrance to the government wharf.

The waters and foreshore of the area known as Pridaux Haven, including Melanie Cove and Laura Cove, bounded on the west by a line drawn along the shortest distance from Eveleigh Island to the shore of the mainland and on the north by a line drawn from Lucy Point on Eveleigh Island to the westernmost tip of Scobell Island and thence from the easternmost tip of Scobell Island to Copplestone Point, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Tenedos Bay lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of Bold Head northeast to the southern headland of the easternmost bay of Tenedos Bay, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore lying between Allies Island and west Redonda Island, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Roscoe Bay, west Redonda Island, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn along the shortest distance from the western shore of Protection Island to Cortes Island and inside a line drawn along the shortest distance from the eastern shore of Protection Island to Cortes Island, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Cortes Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn across the entrance to the bay, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Refuge Cove, West Redonda Island, lying inside a line drawn across the head of the cove, from a point on the north foreshore 400 m from the centre of the bulk oil storage tank situated near the head of the cove, to a point on the south foreshore 275 m from the centre of the bulk oil storage tank.

AREA 14 continued

The waters lying within a 50 m radius of the mouth of the creek at the head of Boat Cove, Lasqueti Island.

The waters that lie within a 250 m radius of the mouth of McNaughton Creek.

The waters and foreshore at the mouth of the Little Qualicum River, starting at the tip of the spit at 49°22.00'N and 124°29.88'W thence northwesterly to the end of the intertidal zone at 49°22.20'N and 124°30.20'W then westerly to the foot of the private road at 49°22.15'N and 124°31.05'W.

The waters and foreshore of the small bay northeast of Higgins Island in False Bay, Lasqueti Island, commencing from the point of land at 49°30.00'N and 124°21.23'W, thence southward to the southeast tip of the small island in the bay, thence eastward to the point of land at 49°29.53'N and 124°21.31'W.

The waters and foreshore at the mouth of Craig Creek, lying inside a line drawn from the west side of Madrona Point to the foot of Bay Drive.

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay inside a 250 m radius arc starting at a point 49°28.72'N and 124°47.80'W, located at the Arbutus Bay Bed and Breakfast.

The waters and foreshore of Ship Peninsula inside a 100 m arc starting at a point 49°29.94'N and 124°47.55'W, approx. 1 km southeast of Ship Point.

The waters and intertidal foreshore from the boat ramp at Kitty Coleman Beach Provincial Park at 49°47.45'N and 124°59.60'W to the peninsula at the mouth of Little River at 49°44.55'N and 124°55.35'W.

The waters and foreshore of Baynes Sound inside a line commencing from the foot of Argyle Rd. at 49°36.88'N and 124°54.18'W to a point in Deep Bay at 49°27.74'N and 124°45.40'W are under a management plan that will periodically see all or a portion of this area closed depending on the rainfall and the bacteriological analysis results for water and shellfish. Please check with the local DFO office to determine the status of the area.

AREA 15

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Mitlenatch Island, are closed to harvesting **clams and oysters**, all year.

The waters of that portion of Okeover Inlet bounded by a line from the government docks running northwesterly 321° true to the shoreline and back in a southeasterly direction along the shore to the dock, are closed to harvesting oysters from **April 1 to September 15**.

The foreshore of Union Bay, Baynes Sound, lying between the southern headland of Union Bay and the foot of Tip-ton Road.

The foreshore of Base Flats from a northern boundary starting at $49^{\circ}31.3'N$ and $124^{\circ}50.2'W$, extending north-easterly to the low water mark at $49^{\circ}31.5'N$ and $124^{\circ}49.5'W$, thence along the low water mark to a point at $49^{\circ}31.2'N$ and $124^{\circ}49.3'W$, then southeast to a point 125 m from the high water mark at $49^{\circ}30.7'N$ and $124^{\circ}49.8'W$, then southeasterly along the foreshore to Fanny Bay wharf, and from there 50 m off shore to the point of land north of the Cougar Creek estuary, then in a straight line due east to a point 300 m south at Ship Point at $49^{\circ}30.2'N$ and $124^{\circ}48.4'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Qualicum Beach lying 400 m on either side of the mouth of Grandon Creek, and 250 m on either side of the mouth of Beach Creek.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Elma Bay, from the north side of Oyster River at a point at $49^{\circ}52.35'N$ and $125^{\circ}06.90'W$ to the south end of Elma Beach at a point at $49^{\circ}50.40'N$ and $125^{\circ}03.80'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Wall Beach, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore at $49^{\circ}18.12'N$ and $124^{\circ}13.33'W$, thence easterly to a point on the shore at $49^{\circ}18.22'N$ and $124^{\circ}13.08'W$.

The waters and foreshore of the Englishman River, and Parksville Bay to French Creek, starting at a point east of the Englishman River mouth at the Rath Trevor Provincial Park northwest boundary at $49^{\circ}19.60'N$ and $124^{\circ}16.40'W$, thence westerly through Parksville Bay to the French Creek marina quick-flashing red beacon.

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay, Lasqueti Island, lying inside a line drawn from the southwestern tip of the headland at $49^{\circ}29.60'N$ and $124^{\circ}20.96'W$, thence northerly to a point on the opposite shore at $49^{\circ}29.70'N$ and $124^{\circ}20.99'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay inside a line starting from a point at the northern entrance to the Pepperland Marina at $49^{\circ}28.45'N$ and $124^{\circ}47.36'W$, thence due east to $49^{\circ}28.39'N$ and $124^{\circ}45.96'W$ and, thence southerly to a point on shore, (east end of large concrete block retaining wall), at the end of Berray Road at $49^{\circ}28.07'N$ and $124^{\circ}46.27'W$.

AREA 13 continued

The waters and intertidal foreshore of a small bay at the north end of Bessborough Bay lying inside a line drawn from the north of the entrance of the bay at 50°29.42'N and 125°46.64'W and thence southeasterly to a point on land at 50°29.25'N and 125°46.42'W.

Dioxin contamination — Campbell River (Elk Falls)

Except for the mouth of the Campbell River, which is closed to all crab fishing for conservation purposes, consumption of **crab hepatopancreas** harvested from Discovery Passage should not exceed 100 g/week. This area includes those waters north of a line from the Cape Mudge Lighthouse on Quadra Island true west to the shore of Vancouver Island and south of a line from Separation Head (Quadra Island) true west to Vancouver Island. Also, consumption of **crab hepatopancreas** should not exceed 100 g/week in the waters of Deepwater Bay, south-east of a line from Separation Head on Quadra Island 50° true to the opposite shore.

In the area bounded by the eastern shore of Quadra Island from Francisco Point, thence 5 km north along the shore, thence east from the shoreline to the 200 m contour, **crab hepatopancreas** should not be consumed.

Consumption of **crab hepatopancreas** should not exceed 135 g/week in the waters east of a line on Quadra Island from Chonot Point south to the opposite bay (Chonot Bay) and from Kanish Bay, Quadra Island, east of a line from Granite Point to Bodega Point.

Consumption of **crab hepatopancreas** should not exceed 135 g/week in the waters north of a line extending from Walters Point on Sonora Island true east to a point on the opposite shore (Owen Bay).

AREA 14

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Milenatch Island, are closed to harvesting **clams and oysters**, all year.

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Comox Harbour lying inside a line drawn from the foot of Argyle Rd. at 49°36.88'N and 124°54.18'W to the road entrance gate to HMCS Quadra on Goose Spit at 49°39.75'N and 124°54.21'W then extending northeasterly along the low water boundary to the first prominent point of land at the south end of Cape Lazo at 49°42.06'N and 124°51.45'W.

The waters and foreshore of Deep Bay, Baynes Sound, lying within 300 m of the government wharf.

land, lying within 900 m of the government dock, not including Mansons Lagoon, from **May 31 to September 30**. The waters and foreshore of Von Donop Inlet, Cortes Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Heriot Bay, Quadra Island, lying within 250 m of the government float and the ferry wharf.

The waters and foreshore of Drew Harbour, Quadra Island, lying inside a straight line drawn from the northernmost tip of Rebecca Spit across the entrance of Drew Harbour to its western headland, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Whaletown Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn from the north shore at 50°06.61'N and 125°02.82'W, thence south to 50°06.56'N and 125°02.82'W.

The waters and foreshore of Big Bay, Stuart Island lying inside a straight line drawn from Hesler Point to Whirlpool Point.

The waters and foreshore of Kelsey Bay and Salmon Bay lying inside a straight line drawn from the northern headland of Brasseau Bay through the Peterson Islet navigation beacon to a point on Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Loughborough Inlet lying inside a line drawn between the two headlands of the unnamed bay at the mouth of Grassy Creek.

The waters and foreshore of Coulter Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn from the northeastern point of the unnamed island in the bay due east to the nearest point of land and from the northwestern side of the unnamed island southwest to the nearest point of land.

The waters and foreshore of Phillips Arm, inside a line drawn from Bullveke Point on the western shore of Phillips Arm, thence southeasterly to Richard Point on the eastern shore.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Marina Reef, at the south end of Marina Island, lying within a radius of 800 m of the red buoy designated Q16 located at 50°1.95'N and 125°3.4'W.

The waters and intertidal foreshore around Gray Creek, Loughborough Inlet, lying inside a line north of Gray Creek drawn from 50°32.45'N and 125°31.80'W, thence southerly to the east end of a small islet at 50°32.21'N and 125°32.05'W, thence easterly to a point on land at 50°32.02'N and 125°31.90'W.

The waters and foreshore of the southwestern head of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, located inside a line drawn from the rock shoal on the southern foreshore, thence to the rock shoal on the northern foreshore.

The foreshore of the eastern portion of Maple Cove located in Port Elizabeth, Gifford Island.

The waters and foreshore of the western bay of Double Bay, Hanson Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore 200 m north of the Double Bay resort due east to an unnamed island and from the southernmost tip of the unnamed island due south to the opposite shore.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of a bay locally known as Clam Cove, on Nigei Island, lying inside a line drawn from the north side at 50°52.20'N and 127°40.35'W thence easterly to a point on land at 50°52.15'N and 127°40.29'W. The waters and foreshore of Cutter Cove lying east of a line drawn from the southern headland of the cove, thence northerly to the westernmost point on the northern headland, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, inside a line drawn from the navigational light at Yellow Bluff, thence southeast to the cable crossing sign at 50°34.65'N and 126°55.30'W, thence eastward along the foreshore of Gordon Bluff to the end of Fir Street.

The foreshore and waters of Cormorant Island within a 300 m radius of the sewage discharge pipe starting at a point 50°36.05'N and 126°56.25'W.

AREA 13

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Milnenatch Island, are closed to harvesting clams and oysters, all year. The waters of Discovery Passage and Campbell River bounded by a line east of Orange Point to the middle of the channel then southeast to the intersection of a line east to a marker on Tyee Spit, are closed to crab harvesting all year.

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

The waters and foreshore of Quathlaski Cove, Quadra Island, including Grouse Island, lying inside a straight line drawn across the mouth of the cove.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Discovery Passage, lying inside a line drawn from middle Point to the spit located west of Kuhnuhan Point.

The waters and foreshore of Mansons Landing, Cortes Is-

AREA 12

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in:

That portion of Hardy Bay lying inside a straight line drawn from Daphne Point on the east side of Hardy Bay to Duval Point on the west side except the channel between Duval Island and Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Echo Bay, Gifford Island, lying within 300 m of any part of the boat moorage.

The waters and foreshore of Beaver Harbour, near Port Hardy, lying inside a straight line drawn from Thomas Point through Cormorant Rock to the shore of Vancouver Island, but not including the small unnamed island immediately to the south of Shell Island.

The waters and foreshore of Port Neville, including Baresides Bay, lying east of a straight line drawn from Collingwood Point to Hanatsa Point and thence due south to the opposite shore, and west of a north-south line drawn through the eastern tip of the largest unnamed islet.

The waters and foreshore of Hopetown Passage, Watson Island, lying inside a line drawn from Hopetown Point due east to the nearest point of land.

The waters and foreshore of Macgowan Bay, Drury Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore at $50^{\circ}54.82'N$ and $127^{\circ}08.72'W$, thence southeasterly to $50^{\circ}54.65'N$ and $127^{\circ}08.40'W$ on the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of a small unnamed bay, immediately west of the Everard Islets, Drury Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore at $50^{\circ}53.38'N$ and $127^{\circ}02.83'W$, thence easterly to a point on shore at $50^{\circ}53.36'N$ and $127^{\circ}02.58'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Shoal Harbour, Gifford Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore at $50^{\circ}44.59'N$ and $126^{\circ}30.30'W$, thence easterly to a point on shore at $50^{\circ}44.59'N$ and $126^{\circ}30.12'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Cohoe Bay, Blunden Harbour, lying inside a line drawn from a point of land on the north shore at $50^{\circ}54.00'N$ and $127^{\circ}14.64'W$, thence south to a point on shore at $50^{\circ}53.83'N$ and $127^{\circ}14.28'W$.

The waters and foreshore of Little Nimmo Bay, located east of a line drawn from the headland on the south side of the bay at $50^{\circ}56.30'N$ and $126^{\circ}41.25'W$, thence northerly to a point on the northern shore at $50^{\circ}56.40'N$ and $126^{\circ}41.25'W$.

The foreshore along the southeast side of Turnour Island from the headland at $50^{\circ}36.30'N$ and $126^{\circ}22.70'W$, thence westerly along the foreshore to a point at $50^{\circ}36.25'N$ and $126^{\circ}22.95'W$.

SHELLFISH — CLOSURES & SPECIAL MEASURES

The closures and restrictions described in this guide may be varied by Public Notice. Check with the DFO office in the area in which you plan to harvest for current information.

PERMANENT BIVALVE HARVESTING CLOSURES

Any Canadian fisheries waters of the Pacific Ocean within 125 m of:

(a) any wharf, dock, platform or other structure used for vessel moorage; or

(b) any permanently anchored floating structures, including float homes, barges, platforms and vessels.

DIOXIN CLOSURES AND RESTRICTED AREAS

Fishing bans and consumption advisories have been put in place for shellfish that have been contaminated by dioxins and furans. The restrictions apply to recreational harvesting of certain species at specific sites.

Shellfish closures may be revised in-season. Please phone (604) 666-2828, refer to the website at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca, or check with the DFO office nearest to the location of harvest for current information prior to harvesting.

AREAS CLOSED DUE TO SHELLFISH CONTAMINATION

Harvesting of any bivalve molluscs for any purpose is not allowed in the location and time period described in each of the closures listed below. Bivalves include clams, oysters, scallops, mussels and cockles. Closures apply all year round unless otherwise stated.

AREA 1

The harvesting of all bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns, except for razor clams and weatherwane scallops in the waters of McIntyre Bay.

AREAS 2 to 11

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs in these areas is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 4

Dioxin contamination — Prince Rupert

The harvesting of crab is closed in Wainwright Basin and Porpoise Harbour.

Here's how you can help:
 If you see a **Green crab**, collect it carefully (it pinches); freeze it, record the precise date and location found and contact Glen Jamieson, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6, tel: 250-756-7223.
 If you see what you suspect is a **Zebra mussel**, collect it, store it in rubbing alcohol, record the precise date and location found, and contact Pat Lim, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 300 - 555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3, tel: 604-666-6529.

Remember:

Do not move any live marine animals from one body of water to another, or even from one part of the shore to another.
 Whenever you move your boat from one water-body to another, exotic species like zebra mussels may tag along for the ride. Please take precautions to prevent the transport of harmful exotic species from one body of water to another:
 INSPECT your boat, motor, trailer and equipment and remove visible debris;
 DRAIN water from the motor, livewell, bilge and transom wells while on land;
 WASH/DRY your boat, tackle, downriggers, trailer and diving equipment;
 EMPTY your bait bucket on land before leaving any waterbody; and
 LEARN how to identify exotic species.

Seal Pups — Make sure your help is helpful

The period from May to September is pupping season for harbour seals. Pups are nursed and therefore dependent on their mothers for the first five or six weeks of life. However, mothers will often temporarily leave their offspring unattended on shore when they are at sea foraging for food. If you find a pup on the beach, give it a chance to reunite with its mother. Do not touch or pick up the pup. Keep dogs and people away. Observe only from a distance. Intervene only if the pup's mother has not returned after at least 24 hours. Several facilities in British Columbia operate seal pup rehabilitation programs, the largest of which is run by the Vancouver Aquarium (685-3364; emergency pager 735-4777, May-October), whose staff can advise on how to handle the pups requiring assistance.

Zebra Mussels

Zebra mussels, a freshwater mollusc, are another exotic species to Canada. They were introduced to the Great Lakes System in 1988 and have spread rapidly to inland lake systems in Ontario, likely aided by recreational boat-
ing traffic.

Zebra mussels are invisible to the naked eye in their early life stages (called veliger), when they can be transferred unknowingly in pipes, live wells, bilge water and baitfish buckets.

At three weeks, they begin to form hard shells and will resemble loose gravel or silt. Even at this early stage, Zebra mussels can attach to hard objects by "holdfasts"—strong, tough, byssal threads.

Where Zebra mussels have colonized, often in large clusters, they have clogged municipal and industrial water intake lines, covered boat hulls, fouled beaches, killed native clams and disrupted lake ecosystems.



Zebra mussel



Cluster of Zebra mussels

Help Protect Our Waters From Exotic Species

Exotic species are plants and animals which do not occur naturally in an area. In marine waters, some exotic species have been introduced for commercial reasons. The Japanese oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) is a prime example of such a species on the West Coast. Other, not so welcome exotic species, may arrive in the ballast water of foreign ships, on the propeller or hull of recreational boats, through pet stores, research institutions, or with live imported bait or seafood.

Green Crab

A new marine exotic that was anticipated to arrive in British Columbia waters, the European green Crab (*Carcinus maenas*), has now arrived, with a few specimens collected in both Barkley Sound and Esquimalt Harbour. The green crab was introduced to the San Francisco estuary around 1989. This crab is a voracious predator of clams and oysters so is a potential threat to these important commercial species. Identifying features of this crab include its size (up to 3 inches wide across the back of the shell), five spines and a flat rear leg. For more information on this crab, see the DFO website: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>



Green crab

Sea Urchins

The daily limit for sea urchins is 12.

Red sea urchin



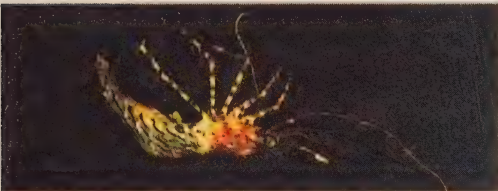
Shrimp and Prawns

See shellfish table for limits.

You may sport fish for shrimp only by means of traps, ring nets, or spear while diving. Sport fishers using traps or prawn traps, ring nets, or a combination of these. A floating buoy must be attached to each end of each line of fishing gear or to each trap. The name of the owner of the gear must be clearly marked on the buoy (in printed solid black, capital letters, at least 75 mm high) and only one name can appear on a buoy. It is recommended you include your telephone number. A mechanical device may be used to recover traps. **No not set gear in navigation channels.**

The release of prawns carrying eggs under their tails is recommended for conservation purposes.

Shrimp



Prawn



Oysters

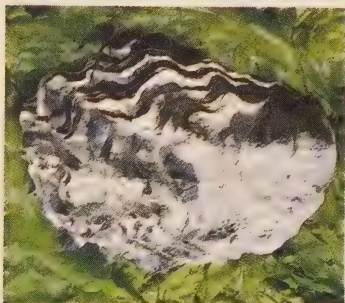
The North Coast (Areas 1-11) is closed to the harvest of oysters due to PSP concerns. The Lower Mainland area is closed to oyster harvesting.

The area within 0.5 nautical miles around Miltenatch Island (portions of Areas 13, 14 and 15) is closed to oyster harvesting.

Call (604) 666-2828 or check with a DFO office for shellfish closures; also refer to sewage contamination closures listed in the shellfish closures section. Check the shellfish table for limits.

Return oyster shells to the beach, preferably where you collected them. Oyster larvae survive at a much better rate if they settle on the old shells.

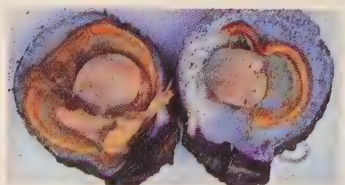
You will need permission to harvest oysters from marked oyster farms.



Oyster

Scallops

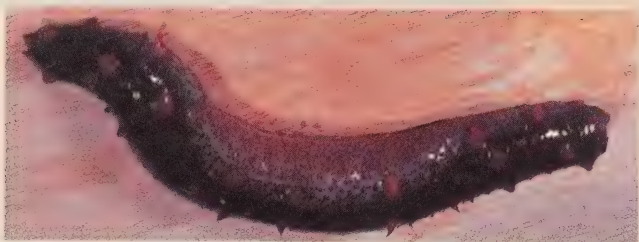
See table for daily limits. The North Coast (Areas 1-11) is closed to the harvest of rock, pink, spiny and weatherwane scallops due to PSP concerns.



Rock scallop, open

Sea Cucumbers

The daily limit for sea cucumbers is 12.



Sea cucumber

Call (604) 666-2828 or check with a DFO office for shellfish closures; also refer to sewage contamination closures listed in this guide.



Pacific octopus

The octopus has eight tentacles that sometimes stretch 4.8 m across in a 45 kg specimen. The octopus is a mollusc that is related to the squid, clam and snail. The giant Pacific octopus is the main species on the west coast and also the world's largest. It is illegal to use chemicals, or jigs, gaffs, spears, rakes or any other sharp-pointed instrument to take octopus. Daily limit is 1.

Octopus

California mussels



Blue mussels

See table for limits. In the Pacific Rim National Park the combined daily limit for mussels is 12. The North Coast (Areas 1 to 11) is closed to the harvest of all mussels due to PSP concerns. Call (604) 666-2828 or check with a DFO office for shellfish closures; also refer to sewage contamination closures listed in the shellfish closures section.

Mussels

- crab fishing), and in Fulford Harbour (Area 18) between Eleanor Point and Isabella Point.
- Do not set gear in navigation channels.
- Mechanical devices may be used to recover traps.
- The carapace (shell) must remain attached to the crab until it is consumed or it arrives at your ordinary residence.
- It is requested that harvesters voluntarily release female crabs to protect the stocks by allowing for maximum reproduction.



Male



Female

Check with the Fisheries and Oceans Canada office nearest to where you intend to harvest for crab closures, and refer to dioxin closures and consumption advisories this guide. Refer to the shellfish table for daily limits.

Crab watch program

At some provincial parks, a crab watch program has been put into effect to protect undersized crabs. By harvesting only legal size crabs, the breeding stock is protected.

Most crabs mature after four years and breed at least once before they reach legal size.

Report violators by calling (604) 666-3500, in Vancouver, or the toll-free Observe, Record and Report number: 1-800-465-4336.

CRAB WATCH



**PROTECT
UNDERSIZED
CRABS**

Taking small crabs before they breed
leads to fewer crabs in future years.
Please obey the posted regulations
and ask others to do so as well.
Report violators:
666-3500 24 hours a day.

- All crab traps must have a section in the top or sidewall that has been secured by a length of untreated cotton twine no greater than No. 120. On deterioration this must produce a rectangular opening with a minimum size of 7 cm x 20 cm, or a square opening with a minimum size of 11 cm x 11 cm.



This regulation is intended to ensure that if the trap is lost, the section secured by the cord will rot, allowing captive crabs to escape and to prevent the trap from continuing to fish. To comply with the legislation, you must remove a rectangular or square section of the trap and lace that section back into the trap using untreated cotton twine, creating a space of the above dimensions.

- All types of crab traps or rings must be marked with the name of the person who owns the gear (in printed solid black, capital letters, at least 75 mm high). If fishing from a dock or from shore, attach a tag marked with the owner's name to the line that has the trap or ring attached to its other end. If you are not fishing from a dock or from shore, the name must be marked on or securely affixed to a float or buoy that is on the surface of the water and has a line attaching it to the trap or ring. Only one name can appear on the float or buoy. It is recommended you include your telephone number. Floats used to mark crab gear must remain floating on the surface of the water and be adequately visible so as to pose no navigational hazard. Use non-floating line, or attach a weight to the line, as floating lines create navigational hazards. Household plastic jugs, bottles and styrofoam chunks tend to deteriorate and sink and are not recommended as floats.
- If two traps are tied together, it is considered a line of gear – you must put a buoy on each end.
- It is illegal to use more than two rings, dip nets or traps or a combination of these to fish for crabs.
- It is illegal to use a jig, gaff, spear, rake or any other sharp-pointed instrument to take crabs.
- When harvesting crab, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets in Pender Harbour (Area 16), east of a line between Henry Point and Francis Peninsula (Note: Gunboat Bay is closed to

Crabs

Dungeness crab must be at least 165 mm in width. Red-drock crab must measure at least 115 mm. A crab is measured in a straight line through the widest part of the carapace, or shell, from outside the points. Harvesters are advised to measure crabs using a caliper device.

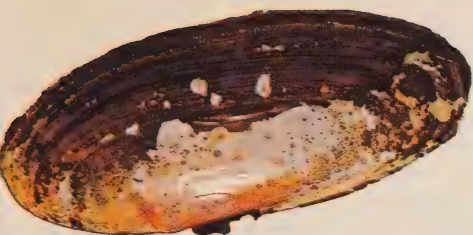


Pacific (Dungeness) crab



Red rock crab





Razor clam



Manila clam



Butter clam



Native littleneck

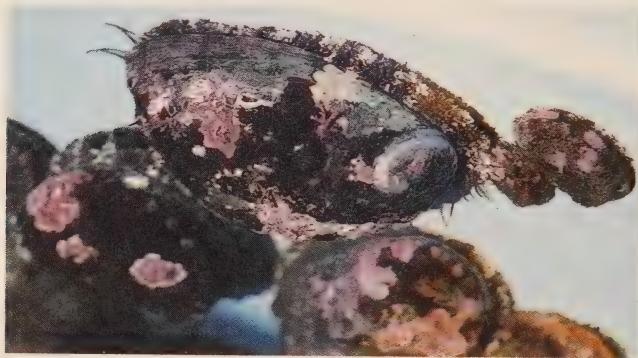
Amnesic Shellfish Poison

Amnesic Shellfish Poison (ASP) is caused by a natural marine toxin called domoic acid which is produced by free-floating phytoplankton called diatoms. Domoic acid can accumulate to toxic levels in bivalve molluscs and in the visceral portion of crabs. As a precaution, discard the gut portion of crabs prior to cooking. Symptoms of domoic acid poisoning are nausea, vomiting, muscular weakness, disorientation and memory loss. Seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Abalone

Due to conservation concerns this fishery is closed to harvest of all abalone. Poaching threatens recovery of stocks; help stop illegal harvest and report violations.

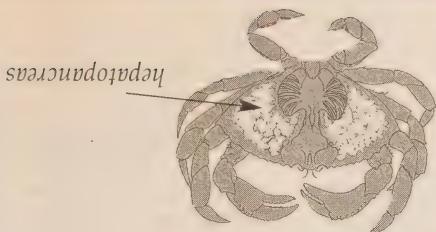
Abalone



Clams

The Lower Mainland area is closed to clam harvesting. The area within 0.5 nautical miles around Milnenatch Island (portions of Areas 13, 14 and 15) is closed to clam harvesting.

Check with the DFO office where you are harvesting for PSP closures; also refer to sewage and dioxin contamination closures and restricted areas in this guide. Daily limits vary according to area; refer to the shellfish table. The most effective method for digging manila clams is an ordinary short-tined garden rake. On beaches with extensive populations of littleneck clams, diggers use long-tined rakes. The butter clams, lying further below the surface and further down the beach, are usually dug with a garden-type, long-handled potato fork. Razor clams are dug individually with a short-handled, thin-bladed shovel. You are encouraged to fill in holes to reduce predation on exposed juvenile clams.



in the shellfish closures section, listed by area.

Refer to dioxin closures and consumption advisories

patopancreas in a crab (white areas).
the body. The diagram shows the location of the he-
solid white muscle tissue of the legs and central portion of
vesting is prohibited. The body meat consists of the firm,
taminants in crab body meat is excessively elevated, har-
the crab only. In some areas, where the levels of the con-
it. The consumption advisories pertain to this portion of
crab is not usually eaten, some individuals may consume
treated in the hepatopancreas. While this portion of the
In the crab, the contamination is primarily concen-
crabs taken by recreational harvesters.

tion limits for the hepatopancreas (digestive gland) of
closure of some areas, and the issuance of safe consump-
Dioxin and furan contamination has also caused the

Dioxin Contamination

LYTIC SHELLFISH TOXIN.

COOKING DOES NOT DESTROY THE PARA-
gills and the liquid released during the steaming process.
butter clams are steamed open, discard the siphon, the
(neck) and gills of the butter clam. As a precaution, when
year. The poison is likely to be concentrated in the siphon
retain PSP for long durations, sometimes more than a
Among the bivalve species, butter clams and scallops
medical attention as soon as possible.

water with baking powder or baking soda, then seek
symptoms, induce vomiting, take a laxative and drink
paralysis as well as inability to breathe. At the first sign of
lowed by a loss of muscular coordination, terminating in
spreads to the fingers and toes. These symptoms are fol-
numbness or tingling of the lips and tongue, which
symptoms of PSP. The first indication of poisoning is
If you are eating bivalve molluscs, be aware of the

finfish are not affected.

luscs. Other shellfish, such as shrimp, prawns, etc., and

(tide) and sewage contamination affect only bivalve mol-
Paralytic shellfish poison (PSP, also known as red

Paralytic Shellfish Poison

SHELLFISH – IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION

Shellfish is a popular term used to describe aquatic invertebrate animals (without a backbone) that are harvested. Many shellfish like clams, crabs and sea urchins have a hard outer shell, but there are also shellfish with shells reduced or even absent, such as squid, octopus and sea cucumbers.

Please consult the table for daily limits, and check with the DFO office closest to where you intend to harvest for updates on closures, or call (604) 666-2828.

Contamination

It is illegal to harvest bivalve molluscs from contaminated areas. Do not consume shellfish unless you know it has come from clean waters. Eating contaminated bivalve molluscs (shellfish with two shells), e.g., oysters, mussels, clams and rock-, swimming- and weather-vane-scallops, can cause serious illness. The main sources of contamination are paralytic shellfish poison, human sewage and agricultural runoff.

NOTE: Boundary Bay, Mud Bay, Semiahmoo Bay and the Strait of Georgia near the North Arm of the Fraser River are CLOSED to the harvest of bivalve molluscs.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus

Vibrio parahaemolyticus (Vp) is a type of bacteria that is naturally found in our coastal waters. In the summer when the temperature rises, the amount of this bacteria also rises in the water and the bivalve molluscs we consume. Vp can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea and vomiting. The best way to prevent any illness is to store shellfish at either frozen temperature of -18°C (0°F) or at a refrigeration temperature of 4°C (40°F), and to ensure that the shellfish is cooked for five minutes at a temperature of 60°C (140°F).

Take care when handling all shellfish to avoid food contamination. For instance, cooked crabs should only be rinsed in potable water or treated contaminated water, and clams and oysters should not be held over the side of a vessel while travelling through tidal waters. These precautions and cooking procedures do not have an effect on paralytic shellfish poison.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Scallops – Pink & Spiny	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Scallops – Rock	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Scallops – Weathervane	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Sea Cucumber	1 to 29	N/A	100	200	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Waters of McIntyre Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.
	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Sea Urchins	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Shrimp & Prawns in the shell OR head and thorax removed	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Spear while diving, ring net or trap. Max. 4 traps or ring nets or combination of these combined.	Traps and ring nets must have buoys attached clearly showing owner identification. The release of prawns carrying eggs is recommended for conservation purposes.
	1 to 29	N/A	2.5 kg	5 kg	N/A	All Year		
Ghost Shrimp	1 to 29	N/A	50	100	N/A	All year	Hand digging & hand pump	
Giant Barnacles	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Goose Barnacle	1 to 29	N/A	2 kg	4 kg	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Limpets/Whelks	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Sand Dollars/Starfish	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Squid	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Cast net, jigging	
All other species of shellfish	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	All Year	Various	

SHELLFISH

SHHELLFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Mussels – California	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park (Areas 23 and 24) – combined Blue/Californiamussels daily limit = 12. Aggregate daily limit of mussels (all species) = 75.
Crab – Alaska King	1 to 10, 21 to 27	N/A	2	4	N/A	All Year	Maximum of 2 rings, dip nets, or traps or combination of these per person. Hand picking while diving or otherwise is permitted.	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed		Closed all year for conservation purposes.
Crab – Box	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	All Year		Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock, and King crab in Areas 1 to 10, 21 to 27 = 6.
Crab – Dungeness	1 to 10, 21 to 27	165 mm	6	12	N/A	All Year	No sharp-pointed instruments permitted for use in harvesting crab.	Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock crab in Areas 11 to 20, 28, 29 = 4.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	165 mm	4	8	N/A	All Year		Traps must have owner identification.
Crab – Red Rock	1 to 10, 21 to 27	115 mm	6	12	N/A	All Year	"Rot Cord" requirement for traps applies – see page 68.	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	115 mm	4	8	N/A	All Year		
Crab – Shore	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Mechanical devices to pull up traps permitted.	
Any species of crab not listed	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	N/A	All Year		
Octopus	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	All Year	No chemicals or sharp-pointed instruments	
Oysters in shell OR shelled (not both)	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	15	30	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Daily oyster limit can be either the shelled or unshelled limit – not both. Lower Mainland area is closed to oyster harvest.
	12 to 29	N/A	0.5 L	1.0 L	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	

Note: All crab traps must have owner identification.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Abalone	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed all year for conservation purposes.
All clam species (except Razor Clam in 1-5)	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed all year due to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) – red tide concerns.
Razor Clam	1 (subarea 1-5 only)	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	Subarea 1-5 is the waters of McIntyre Bay on Queen Charlotte Islands.
	12 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	Lower Mainland area is closed to clam harvest. Check for closures due to PSP.
Butter Clam	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	
Horse Clam	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	
Littleneck Clam	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	Aggregate daily limit of clams (all species) = 75. Daily or possession limit for all species of clam cannot exceed individual species. Special limits apply in Pacific Rim National Park as follows: 8 razor clams; 3 geoducks; 12 horse clams; 24 littleneck or manila clams; 0 butter clams; maximum aggregate of all clam species = 24 clams.
Manila Clam	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	
Softshell Clam	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand digging	
Varmish Clam	12 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Cockles	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	
Geoduck	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	
Mussels – Blue	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park (Areas 23 and 24) – combined Blue/Californiamussels daily limit = 12. Aggregate daily limit of mussels (all species) = 75.

SHELLFISH

Note: All of the Lower Mainland is closed to the harvest of bivalve molluscs. The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (eg. limits in 23 apply in 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include 101 to 111.

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN FISHING FOR SHELLFISH

- You must purchase a fishing licence prior to fishing for shellfish.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to harvest is open.
- Check to determine what the size and daily limits are for the species you intend to catch.
- It is illegal to harvest bivalves in areas that are closed to harvest to due PSP or other contamination.
- Abalone is closed to harvesting by all persons, all year.
- Prior to harvesting shellfish in a provincial park or an area designated as an ecological reserve, please check with the local DFO office or park officials for limits and restrictions.
- Bivalve molluscs means shellfish with two shells, such as clams, oysters, scallops, mussels and cockles.
- It is prohibited to have in your possession shelled or shucked crab, except at your ordinary place of residence.
- Crabs must be measured immediately and undersized crabs released immediately.

RED TIDE

An algal bloom that produces a toxin which is concentrated in bivalve molluscs; other shellfish such as shrimp are not affected. Eating contaminated bivalves can lead to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), a serious illness that may be fatal. This toxin is not destroyed by cooking. Phone the shellfish line at (604) 666-2828 for updated information on closures.

geon.

The tidal portion of Fraser River: non-retention of stur-

AREA 29

A portion of Area 127: Inside a line from 50°48.00'N and 128°21.00'W on Vancouver Island near Frederiksen Point, thence northerly to 50°52.00'N and 128°20.00'W, thence true west to 50°52.00'N 129°00.00'W, thence true south to 50°42.00'N and 129°00.00'W, thence true east to 50°42.00'N and 128°20.5'W near Hanna Point.

Top Knot: Inside a line from 50°36.5'N and 128°18.00'W on Vancouver Island near Cape Palmerston, thence true west to 50°36.5'N and 128°20.00'W, thence southerly to 50°28.00'N and 128°18.00'W, thence true east to 50°28.00'N and 128°06.00'W near Lippy Point.

For the protection of rockfish, there is no fishing for rockfish all year:

AREA 27

Race Rocks: Those waters shallower than the 40 m depth contour surrounding Great Race Rock, North Race Rock, West Race Rock and Rosedale Rock.

Ecological Reserve
Harvesting of lingcod and rockfish is prohibited in these waters:

Those waters of Haro Strait shoreward of a line from the Sidney-Anacortes ferry dock in Sidney, to the most eastern point of Cordova Spit: non-retention of cutthroat trout, all year.

AREA 19

The waters of Exeter Shoal inside a line commencing at 124°39.55'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°39.80'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°34.40'W; 49°36.90'N, thence to 124°35.50'W; 49°36.20'N, thence to 124°38.90'W; 49°38.10'N, thence to the point of commencement.

The waters of Ajax Bank inside a line commencing at 124°42.20'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°40.50'W; 49°38.75'N, thence to 124°41.60'W; 49°38.20'N, thence to 124°43.10'W; 49°39.55'N, thence to the point of commencement.

For the protection of rockfish, there is no fishing for rockfish all year:

AREA 14

FINFISH (OTHER THAN SALMON) — CLOSURES & SPECIAL MEASURES

The closures and restrictions described in this guide are in effect but may be varied by Public Notice. Check with the DFO office in the area in which you plan to fish for current information.

The closures outlined in this section apply to finfish other than salmon only. For additional closures that apply to ALL finfish (including salmon), turn to the front section of this book — page 16.

AREA 2

The tidal section of the Tjell River, closed to retention of all trout (including steelhead and Dolly Varden char). A single, barbless hook restriction also applies. Catch and release is permitted.

AREA 11

For the protection of rockfish, there is no fishing for rockfish all year:

A portion of Area 111: Inside a line from 50°48.00'N and 128°21.00'W on Vancouver Island near Frederiksen Point, thence northerly to 50°52.00'N and 128°20.00'W, thence true west to 50°52.00'N 129°00.00'W, thence true south to 50°42.00'N and 129°00.00'W, thence true east to 50°42.00'N and 128°20.5'W near Hanna Point.

AREA 12

For the protection of rockfish, there is no fishing for rockfish all year:

The waters surrounding Stubbs Island within one-half nautical mile of the shoreline; and Scott Islands: Inside a line from 50°48.00'N and 128°21.00'W on Vancouver Island near Frederiksen Point, thence northerly to 50°52.00'N and 128°20.00'W, thence true west to 50°52.00'N 129°00.00'W, thence true south to 50°42.00'N and 129°00.00'W, thence true east to 50°42.00'N and 128°20.5'W near Hanna Point.



Cutthroat trout

Victoria, BC V8W 9M2

Ministry of Fisheries, P.O. Box 9359 STN PROV GOVT,
Write to: Director, Fisheries Management Branch, BC

and sturgeon in tidal and non-tidal waters are welcomed.
Your comments on the management of trout, char

pose fin.

ery trout are those with a healed scar in place of the adi-
Note: Wild trout are those with an adipose fin. Hatch-

than 30cm.

may be greater than 50 cm. None may be smaller

• hatchery and wild trout: 2, only one of which
North of a line due west from Cape Caution:

than 30 cm

• hatchery trout: 2, none of which may be smaller

• wild trout: catch and release only

out map)

South of a line due west from Cape Caution: (see fold-

trout, brown trout and bull trout.

Trout includes steelhead, dolly varden, cutthroat

Trout and Char



Sturgeon

program in place. See the provincial regulations.

ernment has also taken action to protect sturgeon in the
line, and must release any sturgeon caught. The B.C. gov-

If fishing for sturgeon, an angler may only use one
In all tidal waters there is no retention of sturgeon.

Sturgeon

Perch

This includes shiners, pile perch, surf perch, sea perch and kelp perch. The daily limit for perch is 8.

Pile perch



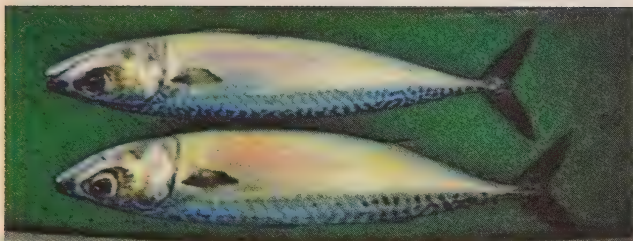
Rockfish

Catch monitoring and research programs have indicated rockfish stocks in the Strait of Georgia are at very low levels of abundance. Rockfish are very slow growing and do not reproduce until they are quite old, from 7 to 18 years, depending on the species. They also live for a long time; the maximum age for yelloweye rockfish is 115 years and 76 years for quillback rockfish.

Unlike salmon, rockfish rarely survive after being caught, therefore one way to ensure their survival is to avoid catching them. To this end DFO, in consultation with fishers, has implemented a series of rockfish protection areas that are closed to fishing for rockfish. Consultations with recreational and commercial fishers, and First Nations will continue in order to develop a series of closed areas throughout the coast to ensure specific rockfish stocks are protected.

Yelloweye rockfish (red snapper)

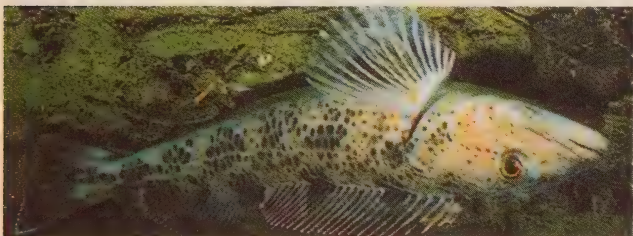




Mackerel

Mackerel are small fish from the tuna and jack families which are frequently encountered off the west coast of Vancouver Island when warm waters from the El Niño current are prevalent. They are rarely found inside the Strait of Georgia. The daily limit for mackerel is 100.

Mackerel



Lingcod

See table for limits. Note: Meat can sometimes have a green tinge to it, which turns white when it is cooked.

The length of a lingcod means the distance measured along the body from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. When removing the head, leave the pectoral fins attached and ensure the min. length is 53 cm.

Biological assessments have indicated that lingcod stocks in the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland are severely depressed and require protection if the stocks are to rebuild. There is a minimum size limit of 65 cm in Areas 11 to 29 (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia and West Coast of Vancouver Island). The annual limit of lingcod is 10 in Areas 11 to 20, 28 and 29. Record your catch immediately on your licence in these areas.

Lingcod

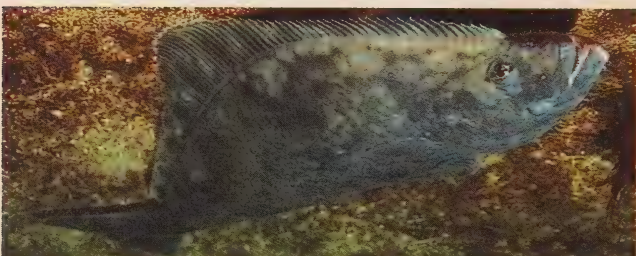
Greenling
 Most greenlings prefer shallow, rocky or weedy bottoms. These are colourful, aggressive fish which staunchly defend a small but definite territory. They are distinguished from the lingcod by their smaller mouths, which ends before their eyes, their bright colouring and their smaller size. The daily limit is 3.

Greenling



Halibut
 No one may fish for or retain halibut from January 1 to January 31. The daily limit for halibut is 2, and the possession limit is 3.

Pacific halibut

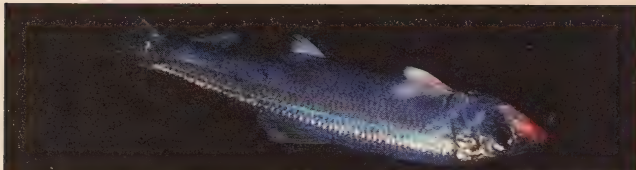


Halibut Length-Net Weight Table

Length	Weight (dressed, head off, without ice and slime)
99 cm	20.2 lbs
111 cm	29.3 lbs
131 cm	50.1 lbs
146 cm	71.2 lbs

Herring
 The daily limit for herring is 20 kg.

Pacific herring



FINFISH OTHER THAN SALMON – IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION

Please refer to the tables for complete list of species and daily limits.

Dogfish

Dogfish, from the shark family, is a whitemeat fish found along the Pacific coast. Due to relatively high levels of mercury in the tissues of large (and older) dogfish, it is recommended you eat only those fish measuring less than 60 cm. The daily limit is 20.

Dogfish



Eulachon

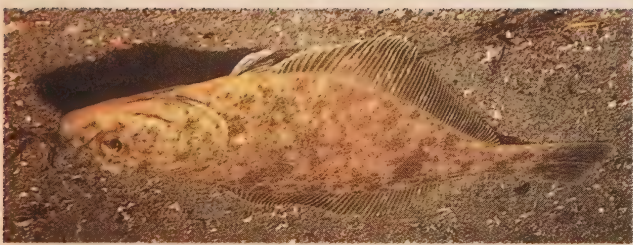
The daily limit for eulachon is 20 kg, except for Areas 28 and 29, Fraser River, where it is closed to fishing all year. When fishing by means of a gillnet for eulachon or smelt, the net cannot exceed 7.5 m in length and the mesh size must be greater than 25 mm, but less than 50 mm.

Eulachon



Flatfish (Flounder and Sole)

The combined daily limit for flounder and sole is 8. English sole



Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Perch	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Includes all species of perch, pile perch, and shiners.
Rockfish	1 to 11	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 8, no more than 3 may be Yelloweye.
	12 to 29	None	5	10	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 5, no more than 2 may be Yelloweye. Rockfish protection areas are in effect.
Yelloweye Rockfish (Red Snapper)	1 to 11	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	These are counted as part of the aggregate limit on rockfish. Rockfish protection areas are in effect.
	12 to 29	None	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
Sablefish (Black cod)	1 to 29	None	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sculpin	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sixgill Shark	1 to 29	None	0	0	N/A	All Year	N/A	
Skate	1 to 29	None	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Smelt	1 to 27	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Gillnet, dip net	Gillnet cannot exceed 7.5 m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm.
	28, 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year, except closed June 15 to Aug. 15	Gillnet, dip net	The fishery is open only from 8 am Thursday to 8 am Monday.
Sole & Flounder	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	Includes all species of flounder and sole but not halibut.
Sturgeon	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Non-retention only.
Trout (includes Steelhead, Cutthroat, Brown, and Dolly Varden Char)	1 to 10	30 cm	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Only 1 fish per day may be greater than 50 cm. Daily limit is 0 in tidal waters of Tlell River in Area 2. See p. 69.
	11 to 29	30 cm	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Retention of hatchery marked fish only. No retention of wild fish south of Cape Caution.
Wolfel	1 to 29	None	0	0	N/A	All Year	N/A	
All other species	1 to 29	None	20	40	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	

The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (eg. limits in 23 apply in 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include 101 to 111, 130, 142, 121, and 123 to 127. Special limits apply for groundfish in Pacific Rim National Park.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Codfish (includes Pacific cod, Tom cod, pollock, and hake)	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
	1 to 27	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Gillnet, dip net	Gillnet cannot exceed 7.5 m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm.
Eulachon	28, 29	None	0	0	N/A	Closed	Gillnet, dip net	Contact DFO for possible fishing opportunities.
Greenling	1 to 29	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
Halibut	1 to 29	None	2	3	N/A	Feb. 1 - Dec. 31	Hook & line, spear	
Herring	1 to 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Harvesting of herring roe on kelp is prohibited
Lingcod (head off size limit is 53 cm)	1 to 10	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	65 cm	1	2	10	June 1 - Sep. 30	Hook & line, spear	Record your catch on your licence. East of a line from Sheringham Pt. to the International Boundary (Area 20).
	20 to 27	65 cm	3	6	N/A	April 15 - Nov. 15	Hook & line, spear	West of a line from Sheringham Pt. to the International Boundary (Area 20).
Mackerel	1 to 29	None	100	200	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, dip net, herring jig, cast net	
Northern Anchovy	1 to 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sand Lance (Needlefish)	1 to 29	None	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sardine (Pilchard)	1 to 29	None	100	200	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake	

FINFISH (OTHER THAN SALMON)

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN FISHING FOR FINFISH OTHER THAN SALMON

- You must purchase a fishing licence prior to fishing for finfish.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to fish is open.
- Check to determine what the size and daily limit are for the species you intend to catch.
- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all lingcod retained from Areas 11 to 20, 28 and 29.
- It is illegal to use gear on a line designed to catch more than one fish at a time, except when fishing for herring, or in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
- It is illegal to use a "setline" (a fishing line left unattended in the water).

It is recommended that you do not consume liver from bottomfish caught near coastal pulp mills due to possible dioxin and furan contamination. Muscle tissue (fillets) of all coastal bottomfish and other finfish species is not affected.

Fish must be dressed or packed so that the species of fish can be easily identified, counted and/or measured. Where a fish has been filleted, two whole fillets are considered as one fish, and the skin must not be removed from the fillet.

Metric conversion — 2.5 cm = 1 in.; 1 kg = 2.2 lbs.
Examples:

30 cm = 11.8 in.	65 cm = 25.6 in.
41 cm = 16 in.	77 cm = 30.8 in.
45 cm = 17.7 in.	115 mm = 4.5 in.
62 cm = 24.4 in.	165 mm = 6.5 in.

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Since 1977, Fisheries and Ocean Canada's Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) has increased salmon production, conserved threatened stocks, contributed to sustainable harvests and encouraged public involvement in salmon enhancement. Salmon produced by SEP — through hatcheries, spawning channels and lake enrichment — account for about 10 to 20 per cent of the total annual Canadian catch. About 300,000 hatchery-produced salmon are caught by anglers each year.

Community involvement and partnerships are central to the program. SEP works with about 10,000 volunteers involved in "hands-on" enhancement projects. As well, about 150 groups are engaged in watershed stewardship under the SEP-inspired Streamkeepers Program. Restoring fish habitat is another key SEP activity in which many projects are carried out in partnership with community groups, other agencies and industry.

For more information about community involvement opportunities, call the Community Advisor in your area. For general inquiries, please call (604) 666-6614.

PACIFIC SALMON FOUNDATION

The Pacific Salmon Foundation is a non-profit, charitable organization dedicated to salmon restoration for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Foundation

works with DFO to produce the salmon conservation stamp. This stamp must be purchased and affixed to the licence of each angler who wishes to retain any species of Pacific salmon. A portion of the revenues from the sale of the stamp will be used to fund projects supported by the Foundation. The Foundation also raises money from other sources and makes contributions to non-profit, volunteer-based organizations throughout British Columbia.

Since 1987 the Foundation has contributed several million dollars towards more than 300 projects in communities around the province. By partnering these funds with financial support from other sources, the Foundation has made a significant contribution to salmon restoration.

For more information contact:

Pacific Salmon Foundation at <http://www.psf.ca>



Salmon Conservation

Conservation du Saumon

AREA 29

Fraser River Tidal Waters – Salmon Limits

Gear permitted: One line per angler only; single hook only; bar rig; barbless hook.

DOWNSTREAM OF THE CPR BRIDGE AT MISSION

• Chinook

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	10	May 1 to Dec. 31

Comments: May 1 to Aug. 31: Only one of these may be over 50 cm.
Sept. 1 to Dec. 31: None of these may be over 62 cm.

Record all retained chinook over 50 cm on your licence.
Boundary Bay: non-retention of chinook, September 13 to December 31.

• Chum

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	N/A	All year

• Coho

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	N/A	All year

No fishing for coho

• Pink

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	N/A	All year

• Sockeye

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
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Management measures are under review

How big is your catch?

Use the table below to estimate its weight:

Inches	Pounds
20	3.0
24	6.5
30	15.5
40	30.0
44	45.0

Salmon weight can also be estimated by using this formula: Length x girth² (in inches) ÷ 800

B.C. Salmon Sport Fishing Regulations

VICTORIA 953-9000

NANAIMO 741-9000

VANCOUVER 299-9000

Rest of BC CALL TOLL FREE 1-877-320-3467

Enter code "3467" or "FINS"

**TALKING
YELLOW PAGES**

August 1.

Those waters of Howe Sound north of a line from Langdale Ferry Landing to a fishing boundary sign at Hope Point on Gambier Island, then following the southern shoreline of Gambier Island in a generally easterly direction to a fishing boundary sign at Halkett Point, then on a bearing of 62° true to a fishing boundary sign north of Alberta Bay on the mainland shore, are closed to fishing for all salmon, except these waters are open for pink salmon from August 1.

JUNE 1 to SEPTEMBER 25

UPPER HOWE SOUND

AREA 28

Quatsino Sound inside Cliffe Point: non-retention of chinook from August 1 to September 30.
That portion of Varney Bay from the Marble River tidal boundary, downstream to fishing boundary signs at the entrance of Varney Bay: non-retention of chinook, all year.

AREA 27



The waters of Tahsish Inlet and Fair Harbour inside a line from Markale Point on Vancouver Island to McGrath Point on Mocketas Island and then approx. 39° true to a boundary sign on Vancouver Island: non-retention of salmon from July 25 to October 31.

AREA 26

All waters in this area are closed to sockeye, all year.

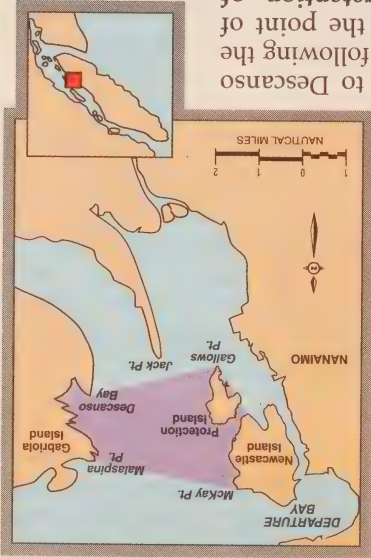
AREA 22

Those waters of Sooke Inlet, Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin inside, or northerly, of a line from Muir Point to Pos-session Point: non-retention of chinook from August 1 to September 30.

Those waters of Port San Juan easterly of a line from Owen Point to San Juan Point: non-retention of chinook from July 15 to October 25.

AREA 20

Those waters inside a line from Mala-spina Point on Gabriola Island to McKay Point on Newcastle Island, thence true south to Protection Island, in a straight line to Gal-lows Point, thence in a straight line to a navigation marker at the southern entrance to Descanso Bay on Gabriola Island, following the shoreline northerly to the point of commencement: non-retention of chinook, July 15 to October 25.



NEWCASTLE ISLAND TO GABRIOLA ISLAND
JULY 15 to OCTOBER 25

AREA 17 continued

The waters of Puntledge River mouth and shoreline: non-retention of chinook, August 1 to October 15.

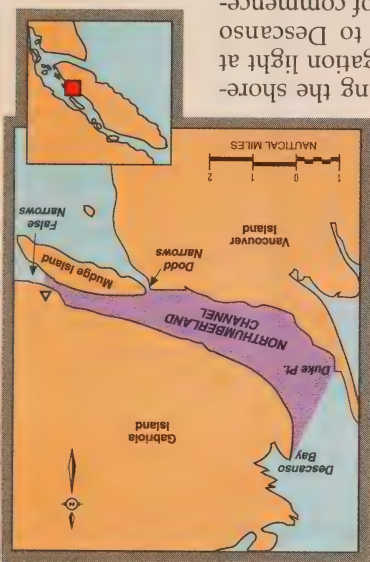
Those waters of Comox Harbour and Baynes Sound in-side of a line commencing at Cape Lazo light, thence to the P-54 Bell Buoy on Comox Bar, thence to Longbeak Point at the extreme north end of Denman Island, thence to the mouth of Hart (Washer) Creek on Vancouver Island: non-retention of chinook, May 1 to October 15.

AREA 14

The waters of Toba Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from Brettell Point to the boundary sign on the opposite shore: non-retention of all salmon, all year.

AREA 15

AREA 17 NORTHUMBERLAND CHANNEL JULY 15 to OCTOBER 25



The waters of Northumberland Channel from Duke Point following the shoreline southerly to a boundary sign at the northernly entrance to Dadds Narrows, across to Mudge Island following the shoreline northeasterly to a boundary sign at the northern entrance to False Narrows, across to a boundary sign on

Gabriola Island, following the shoreline northerly to a navigation light at the southern entrance to Descanso Bay, across to the point of commence-

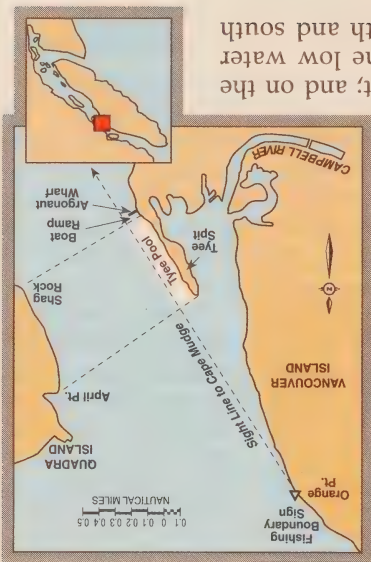
ment: non-retention of chinook, July 15 to October 25. For possible fishing opportunities after this date, please consult the nearest DFO office.

low bluff on Cormorant Island, thence following the shore in an easterly direction to a marker on Gordon Bluff, thence to Lewis Point on Vancouver Island: **non-retention** of chinook from August 1 to October 31.

Those waters inside of a line that starts at a boundary sign approximately 1.9 km northwest of the Cluxewe river mouth, thence 35° true for 400 m to a position of 50°37.53'N and 127°12.21'W, thence 108° true for approximately 3.3 km to a position of 50°36.98'N and 127°09.53'W, thence 200° true for approximately 400 m to the boundary sign on the shore: **non-retention** of pink salmon from July 14 to September 15. Only one single-pointed hook may be used during this period.

The waters of Hardy Bay shoreward of a line connecting a boundary sign by the Seafood Products Wharf to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: **non-retention** of salmon and only one single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank may be used while fishing from August 1 to October 15.

AREA 13 TYEE POOL



Vessels under motor power are prohibited between July 15 and September 15, under regulations of the *Canada Shipping Act*. The area is bounded on the south by a line from the boat ramp on Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with Shag Rock on Quadra Island; on the north by a line from the tip of Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with April Point; and on the west by a line from the low water mark between the north and south boundaries.

The closures and restrictions described in this guide may be varied by Public Notice. Expect in-season changes. Check with the DFO office in the area in which you plan to fish or visit our website for current information.

The possession limit for all species of salmon combined is a maximum of 8. This may not include more than two daily limits of any one species.

The closures outlined in this section apply to salmon only. For closures to ALL finfish (including salmon), turn to the front section of this book — page 16.

AREA 1

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westacott Point are closed to chinook retention from June 15 to October 31.

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point are closed to chinook retention, from May 15 to October 31.

AREA 2

The waters of Fairfax Inlet shoreward of a line from Magneson Point to Reid Point: non-retention of sockeye, May 15 to August 15. Catch and release of sockeye is permitted.

The tidal section of the Tlell River, non-retention of pink salmon. A single, barbless hook restriction also applies. Catch and release is permitted.

The waters of Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of Sachs Creek estuary are closed to pink and chum salmon from August 15 to October 31.

The waters west of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point: non-retention of sockeye, from April 1 to July 15.

AREA 10

Smith Inlet — The waters of Wyclees Lagoon lying southerly of the boundary sign near the entrance: non-retention of all salmon, June 20 to November 30.

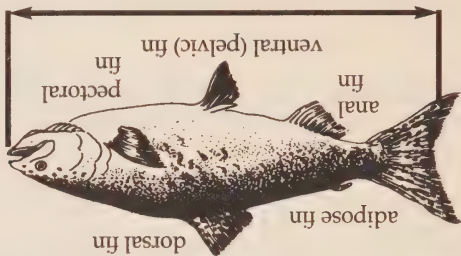
AREA 12

Those waters of Broughton Strait south of a line from Ledge Point on Vancouver Island to the light on the southern end of Haddington Island, thence to the light on Yel-

Techniques to remember:

- Use appropriate tackle, not too light, so that you can "play" your fish quickly.
- Use large lures or artificial baits to reduce the incidental catch of undersize fish.
- Do not exhaust a salmon when "playing" it on the line, bring it in quickly.
- For a salmon under 30 cm, unhook it at the water surface with a minimum of handling. For a larger salmon, if it is too difficult to unhook in the water, bring it onboard, remove the hook quickly and release it. This will cause less stress and damage. Remove the hook with needle-nose pliers or surgical hemostats.
- Barbless hooks are much easier to remove and pliers are rarely needed.
- To minimize scale loss use a soft knotless mesh net. Handle the fish securely and as little as possible in order to protect the protective slime layer on the fish. Keep the fish immobile while the hook is removed and quickly release it into the water.
- To avoid injury, support the fish when lifting by placing one hand around the base of its tail and the other under its belly. Do not lift it by the tail as this will stretch the vertebrae.
- Do not handle a fish by the gills or the eyes.
- To return the fish to water, release it at a 45 degree angle with the head pointing down and just above the waterline. If the fish is exhausted, take the time to revive it in the water by keeping a grip on its tail; wait until it is strong enough to swim out of your hands (when the fish begins to struggle, let it swim away).
- Some fish may be hooked deep inside the mouth. If this is the case, cut the line as close to the hook as possible and leave it in.

How to measure the length of your salmon



The length of a fish means the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail.

Practicing good catch and release techniques begins before you catch the fish and does not end until after you set it free and it swims away.

During the past ten years, results of hooking mortality studies by DFO and other agencies have shown survival rates as high as 85% to 95% of sport-caught salmon. Using barbless hooks makes the release of fish much easier.

In British Columbia, DFO regulations that require fish of a certain size or species to be released are significant management and conservation measures used in the recreational fishery. In many cases, without the practice of non-retention, large areas would have to be closed to sport fishing. Regulations for minimum size limits allow the opportunity for young salmon to mature and spawn or to reach a larger size before harvesting.

NON-RETENTION: *For Management and Conservation*

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has embarked on a progressive path of policy initiatives through the New Directions series of discussion and decision papers. The Allocation Framework Policy outlines 7 principles which guide the fisheries of the future. The framework is conservation-based and recognizes constitutional commitments to First Nations. After those requirements are secured, it gives priority for chinook and coho to the recreational sector. When and where abundance permits, commercial fisheries will also have access to these salmon stocks. This principle acknowledges the importance of the recreational fishery to the economy of British Columbia.

Allocation Policy

To further refine selective fishing measures, more research on post-release mortality and into selectivity by fishing gear is planned.

- Avoiding or releasing live and unharmed coho and chinook in certain areas throughout the coast.
- Using barbless hooks for all salmon fishing.
- Implementing time and area closures where stocks of concern are present.
- Introducing gear restrictions at specific times to maintain angling opportunities while providing protection to stocks of concern.

In addition to stocks of concern, more research on post-release mortality and into selectivity by fishing gear is planned.

Five fishing methods can, in many cases, allow fisheries to proceed when otherwise they would have been closed. In the recreational fishery, selective fishing measures include:

Wild coho stocks in some areas, especially Interior of B.C. (Thompson coho) and Strait of Georgia stocks, continue to experience low returns. Recent management measures have been effective in controlling further stock declines, however, until marine survival conditions for these stocks improve, stock rebuilding efforts will be hampered. In consultation with advisory groups, DFO has prohibited all directed fishing on stocks of concern and imposed restrictions where those stocks will be encountered.

Marine survival of North Coast coho stocks, including upper Skeena coho, has improved, which may allow for some flexibility in developing fishing opportunities for 2001 and 2002.

Chinook

As a result of reduced harvest since 1995, escape-ments of chinook salmon in 1999 were above historic average levels and relatively stable. In 2000, poor chinook returns were experienced in systems along the west coast of Vancouver Island and are again expected to be poor in 2001. A range of management measures, similar to previous years, will be introduced to protect stocks of concern. These measures will be developed in consultation with advisors and announced by Public Notice.

Early indications suggest returns of West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) chinook in 2002 may be better than 2001.

Sockeye

Rivers Inlet and Smith Inlet sockeye stocks are experiencing serious decline. There will be no commercial and recreational fisheries targeting these stocks in 2001 and probably 2002. Fisheries that intercept these stocks in other areas may be adjusted to ensure by-catch levels are minimized.

Sockeye returns to the Fraser River are expected to be strong in both 2001 and 2002, which should provide good fishing opportunities, given adequate water levels and stable marine survival.

Selective Fishing

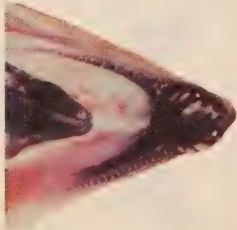
For the protection of stocks of concern (Thompson coho, River and Smith inlets sockeye, and WCVI chinook), measures will be implemented to ensure impacts on these stocks are minimized. Where impacts are anticipated, restrictions on fishing will be in place.

Only conservation-based fisheries will be allowed with a strong focus on selective fishing techniques. Selec-

How can you tell the difference? Lower jaws

Tails

PINK



The mouth in a pink salmon is white, but the gums are black, as they are in a chinook. It does not have "teeth" on its tongue.

SOCKEYE

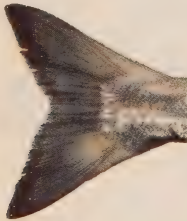


The lips are fleshy, the teeth are small and well-developed in both jaws. There are no teeth on the base of the tongue.

For identification of salmon, check
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Note: Anglers should use more than one distinguishing characteristic to properly identify all salmon. This would, for example, aid in identifying juvenile chinook from adult pink salmon.

The tail is moderately forked and it does not show any black spots.



The pink salmon has a V-shaped tail covered with large oval spots. Its scales are very small.

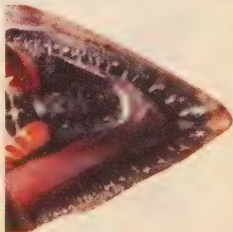


How can you tell the difference?

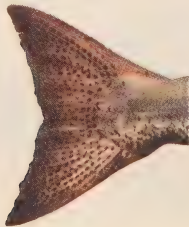
Lower jaws

Tails

CHINOOK



The chinook has black gums at the base of its teeth and its mouth is dark. In some areas it is known as "black mouth."

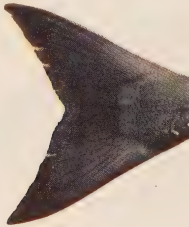


The chinook has a flowing V-shaped, silvery tail that is generally covered with spots. The tail becomes more square as the chinook reaches adult stage.

CHUM

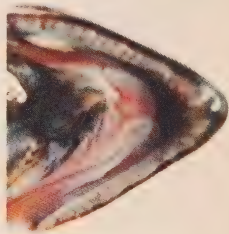


The lips are fleshy with well-developed teeth in both jaws, but there are no teeth on the base of the tongue.

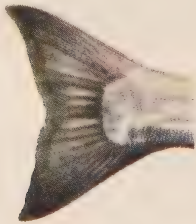


The tail is slightly forked and has silver streaks covering about half of the fin. The caudal peduncle or wrist is slender.

COHO



The coho's gums at the base of the teeth are almost white. Its mouth is white, and its teeth are sharp and strong.



The coho has a square, silver-coloured tail with just a few scattered spots, usually on the upper portion of the tail. It has a wide tail base.

Sockeye

The sockeye is almost toothless, with numerous long gill rakers and prominent, glassy eyes. Slimmest and most streamlined of the Pacific species, the silver-blue sockeye lives from four to five years. It usually weighs between 2.2 kg and 3.1 kg but can reach 6.3 kg. Young sockeye remain in fresh-water nursery lakes a year or more before migrating to the sea.

Each sockeye salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



Sockeye salmon/Saumon rouge

Oncorhynchus nerka

France

saumon rouge

Germany

Rotlachs, Blaurücken

Japan

benizake, benimasu, himemasu

Spain

salmon

Pink

Pink salmon have tiny scales and a tail heavily marked with large oval spots. Unlike the other salmon species, the tail of a pink has no silver in it. In the sea, pinks have silver bodies with spotted backs. They are the smallest of the Pacific salmon, usually weighing about 2.2 kg, but occasionally reaching 5.5 kg. They are more abundant in northern waters in even-numbered years and in southern waters in odd-numbered years. Pinks live only two years.

Each pink salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



Pink salmon/Saumon rose

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

France

saumon rose

Germany

Buckellachs

Japan

sepparimasu, masu karafutomasu

Spain

salmon rosado

Coho

Coho have white gums, black tongues and a few spots on the upper portion of their bodies and silver-coloured tails. They have a wide tail base. The cleithrum (collar of the fish, under the gillcover) is distinctly blue peppered or mottled. Bright silver with a metallic blue dorsal surface, coho usually live for three years and grow rapidly in their final year. They weigh between 1.3 kg and 14 kg. In the Strait of Georgia from April to early June, small coho passing from the grilse stage to maturity are called bluebacks.



Coho salmon/Saumon coho

Oncorhynchus kisutch

France

saumon argenté

Germany

Silberlachs

Japan

ginzake, gimmasu

Spain

salmon

Chum

A white tip on the anal fin usually identifies a chum salmon. Resembling sockeye, but larger, chum have silvery sides and faint grid-like bars as they near spawning streams. The tail base is narrow and there is silver in the tail. They live three to five years and weigh about 4.5 kg to 6.5 kg, but they have been known to reach as much as 15 kg.

Each chum salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



Chum salmon/Saumon k ta

Oncorhynchus keta

France

saumon k ta

Germany

Hundslachs, Ketalachs

Japan

sake, shake

Spain

salmon chum

Chinook

Black gums and a silver, spotted tail distinguish the chinook from other salmonids. It has a lightly spotted blue-green back and is the largest, most prized game fish. The chinook lives from three to seven years. It weighs between 1.5 kg and 30 kg. Average-size chinooks are often known as springs in B.C. Those over 13.5 kg are called tyees, and in the U.S., chinook are called king salmon.



Chinook salmon/Saumon quinnat

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

France

saumon royale

Germany

Königslachs

Japan

masunosuke

Spain

salmon chinook

SALMON – IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION

Atlantic salmon

These fish are raised commercially in pens in the marine waters of B.C. and Washington State. They are distinguished from the Pacific salmon species by 2 to 3 large black spots on the gill cover, and cross-hatched spots along their body, above the lateral line. They have large scales and the tail is usually unspotted, and some may have eroded tails and/or dorsal fins. Federal and provincial biologists are interested in verifying these Atlantic salmon recoveries. Please note the date and location of the catch, keep the whole fish cool (do not clean) and freeze it, if possible, to prevent deterioration of the tissues. There is a small reward for Atlantic salmon catch information. Contact Andy Thomson (Atlantic Salmon Watch Program) at the Pacific Biological Station, by calling toll free 1-800-811-6010.

Atlantic salmon



YOU AND THE LAW

The British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide is intended for general information purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between this guide and the regulations, the regulations are the final authority. Regulations are subject to change from time to time and it is the responsibility of an individual to be informed of the current regulations.

LOCAL COHO OPENINGS

Species	Local Fishing Opportunities by Area	Minimum Size Limit	Daily Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Coho	Area 11: The Waters of Seymour Inlet, including Nugent Sound and Frederick Sound, and the waters of Belize Inlet, including Mereworth Sound and Allison Sound.	30 cm	1	August 1 to September 30	Hook & Line	
Hatchery coho	Area 13: The waters in Bute Inlet from Fawn Bluff to Orford Bay. (Exact boundaries to be announced in season.)	30 cm	2	Opportunity to be announced in season	Hook & Line	Check with the Campbell River field office.
	Area 16: The waters of Sechart Inlet, south of a line between Four Mile Point and Carlson Point.	35 cm	2	May 1 to December 31	Hook & Line	
	Area 16: Halfmoon Bay, north of line from the southern tip of Jeddah Point to the most western tip of the unnamed island at Coopers Green Park.	41 cm	2	June 1 to December 31	Hook & Line	
	Area 28: The waters inside a line from Tyee Point to a fisheries boundary sign at the foot of Pasco Rd, in Horseshoe Bay.	30 cm	2	August 1 to October 15	Hook & Line	
	Area 28: Those waters of Burrard Inlet, bounded by a line from Point Atkinson southerly to a fishing boundary sign at Point Grey and bounded on the east by the First Narrows (Lion's Gate) Bridge.	30 cm	2	All Year	Hook & Line	
	Area 28: Portions of Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm and Port Moody consisting of those bounded on the west by a line drawn from a fisheries boundary sign located at the western boundary of Cates Park southeasterly to the west end of the Transmountain Pipeline dock, on the north by a line drawn from Best Pt, northeasterly to a fisheries boundary sign located at the northern end of Buntzen Bay, and on the east by a line drawn from Dockrill Pt, south to Reed Pt.	30 cm	2	April 1 to September 30	Hook & Line	
	Area 29: The waters inside a line one-half mile off Snickett Park to the Point Stalishan Breakwater.	41 cm	2	June 1 to December 31	Hook & Line	

NOTE: All dates are inclusive. Barbless hooks only when fishing for salmon in tidal waters. The daily aggregate for all species of all salmon is 4. The possession limit is two times the daily limit. For more

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Chinook	1 to 11, 101 to 111, 142	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	Special restrictions will be introduced in Areas 1, 2W and possibly other areas to protect stocks of concern. Check with your local DFO office for details prior to fishing.
	12 to 19	62 cm	2	4	15	All Year	Hook & line	North of Cadboro Pt. Special restrictions may be introduced. Check with your local DFO office for details prior to fishing. For Fraser River tidal waters — see p. 45 for specific regulations.
	28, 29							
	19 to 20	45 cm	2	4	20	All Year	Hook & line	South of Cadboro Pt to Sheringham Pt.
	20 to 27, 121 to 127	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	West of Sheringham Pt. Special restrictions will be introduced. Check with your local DFO office for details prior to fishing.
	1 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Coho	1 to 10, 101 to 110, 142	30 cm	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Special restrictions may be introduced in some areas. Check with your local DFO office for details prior to fishing.
	11 to 29, 121 to 127	30 cm	Opportunities to be announced. Check with your local DFO office, phone the Talking Yellow Pages or check the website for regulation changes.				Hook & line	Refer to the salmon table on the next page for some local opportunities.
Pink	1 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sockeye	1 to 8	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
	9 to 10, 109 to 110, 22	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	None	Closures are in effect due to significant conservation concerns for Rivers and Smith Inlet sockeye stocks.
	11 to 21, 23 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Special restrictions may be introduced to protect specific stocks. Check with your local DFO office for details prior to fishing.

Note: The combined daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal waters is 4. Coastwide daily limit for chinook is 2. Annual coastwide limit is 30.

Aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is 4.

The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (eg. limits in 23 apply in 123) unless otherwise specified.

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN SALMON FISHING

- You must purchase a fishing licence with a salmon stamp prior to fishing for salmon.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to fish is open.
- Check to determine what the size and daily limits are for the species of salmon you intend to catch.
- Barbless hooks required for all salmon fishing.
- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all chinook retained.
- It is illegal to catch or attempt to catch salmon by snagging or with snares.
- The combined daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon in tidal waters is four.
- The aggregate daily limit for all Pacific salmon in tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four.
- The coastwide daily limit for chinook is two. The annual coastwide limit is 30.
- Minimum size and daily limits for salmon vary, depending on the area fished.

Expect in-season changes to the regulations shown in the salmon table in this guide. Regulation changes will be announced by Public Notice and will be posted on the website at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca. Check for changes with the DFO office nearest to your fishing location.

Five species of salmon are indigenous to the coastal waters of British Columbia. All may be taken in the tidal waters sport fishery under regulations set by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

A salmon conservation stamp must be purchased and affixed to the licence by all anglers who wish to retain any species of salmon they catch. Some of the proceeds are used for enhancement and habitat restoration projects administered by the Pacific Salmon Foundation.

It is your responsibility to know the regulations. Check for updates prior to fishing.

TOTAL FISHING CLOSURE

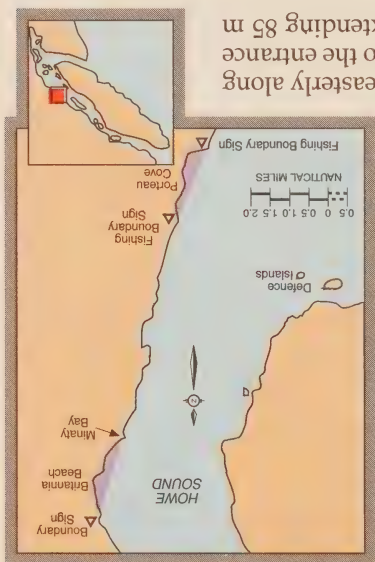
The following park areas are closed to the harvest of all marine life for the preservation of the unique underwater habitat. Closures apply to all fishing of all marine life, all year:

Porteau Cove — Those waters east of a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign at the south shore of Porteau Cove to a fishing boundary sign on the north shore of Porteau Cove.

Point Atkinson Reef — Commencing 200 m from the southernmost tip of Point Atkinson (125 m east of the light-

house), extending northeasterly along the shoreline for 100 m to the entrance of Starboat Cove and extending 85 m offshore.

Whytecliff Park — Those waters adjacent to Whytecliff Park, to a distance 100 m offshore.



After ensuring your fish is of legal size, kill it immediately so that it keeps its flavour and freshness. Then put it in a cool place well out of the sun. Clean the fish as soon as possible in the following way: slit its belly and remove the entrails; wash the cavity clean, making sure not to miss the dark brown kidney line along the backbone. Remove the gills at the same time to help prevent spoilage. An insulated cooler box is an inexpensive, convenient way to keep the fish cool on the trip home. Ice, if available, keeps fish moist and fresh for longer periods.

CATCH TIPS

between the point and the shank of the hook.

have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm

River from **August 1 to December 31**. Each hook must

signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour

Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary

in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BCR

It is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook

point and the shank of the hook.

point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the

August 1 to December 31. Each hook must have a single

Park to the north tower of the Lions Gate Bridge from **August 1 to December 31**. Each hook must have a single

14th St. Pier to Prospect Light on the seawall of Stanley

rad Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the

in tandem (as when fishing with bait) in the waters of Bur-

It is prohibited to use more than two single-pointed hooks

fishing for all finfish, May 30 to September 30.

Creek and the southern tip of Minaty Bay, are closed to

boundary sign 300 m north of the mouth of Britannia

Those waters of Howe Sound easterly of a line between a

for all finfish, September 1 to December 31.

near the entrance to Mannion Bay, are closed to fishing

land lying westerly of a line between two boundary signs

Those waters of Mannion Bay (Deep Bay) on Bowen Is-

AREA 28

December 31.

Varney Bay, is closed to fishing for all finfish, June 25 to

stream to the fishing boundary signs at the entrance of

Varney Bay, from the Marble River tidal boundary down-

AREA 27

September 1 to October 15.

Zeballos Harbour, are closed to fishing for all finfish,

ballos Inlet, inside boundary signs at the entrance to the

Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore, and Ze-

The heads of Tahsis Inlet north of a line from Mozingo

15.

limit is closed to fishing for all finfish, July 15 to October

Muchalat Inlet east of a line from the Gold River harbour

for all finfish, July 15 to October 15.

a boundary sign on the opposite shore is closed to fishing

Tlupana Inlet north of a line from Princess Royal Point to

AREA 25

is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

Kennedy Cove, marked by two fishing boundary signs on

the outer southwest corner and the outer northeast corner,

AREA 24

Those waters of Saanich Inlet inside a line from Whiskey Point to Verdier Point are closed to all finfish, from September 15 to November 30.

Those waters of Finlayson Arm southerly of a line drawn true east from Christmas Point to the opposite shore are closed to all finfish, from September 1 to November 30.

DIVERS — These waters are closed to the harvest of all marine life for the preservation of unique underwater habitat:

In the Victoria area, Ogden Point Breakwater, consisting of those waters inside a line from the navigation light at the western end of the causeway, thence to Brochie Ledge Light, thence to Holland Point on Vancouver Island.

AREA 121

OFFSHORE (Swiftsure Bank)

The waters of Swiftsure Bank, inside a line from 48°34.00'N and 125°06.00'W, thence to 48°34.00'N and 124°54.20'W, thence to 48°29.62'N and 124°43.40'W, thence following the International Boundary to 48°29.55'N and 124°56.20'W, thence in a straight line to the point of commencement, are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

AREA 22

In the tidal waters of Nitinat Lake inside a line from Whyac Point to Tsuguanah Point, a single barbless hook restriction applies, August 1 to October 31.

Those waters of the tidal portion of Nitinat River, upstream of fishing boundary signs near the mouth of the river, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to October 31.

AREA 23

Alberni Inlet: Closures will be implemented in-season in Nahmint Bay, Uckucklesit Inlet and Numukamis Bay. Check with the DFO Port Alberni office prior to fishing.

The waters of Uchucklesit Inlet west of a line from Brooksby Point to Burrough Point are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 30 to October 31.

The waters of Port Alberni Harbour from Paper Mill Dam to a line from a boundary sign at Harbour Quay Marina directly across the harbour just north of Hohm Island to a boundary sign on the western shore, a single barbless hook restriction applies all year.

AREA 18

COWICHAN BAY

AUGUST 1 to OCTOBER 31

Those waters of Cowichan Bay inside a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign near Separation Point on Vancouver Island to Wilcuma Wharf are closed to fishing for all finfish.

The waters of Fulford Harbour inside, of or northwesterly, of a line between a fishing boundary sign near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the north shore of Fulford Harbour, across to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: a single hook restriction applies, October 10 to January 15.



AREA 19

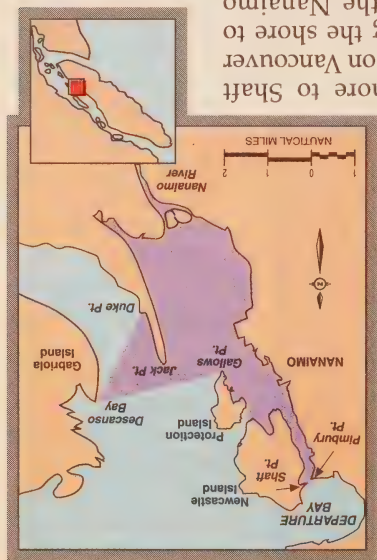
COAL ISLAND

AUGUST 1-28

Those waters of Haro Strait inside a line from Killer Whale Point on Coal Island to the most westerly point of Little Shell Island, thence to the most southerly point of Ker Island, thence to the navigation light on Dock Island, thence to Greig Island, thence to Charmer Point on Coal Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 17 NANAIMO HARBOUR JULY 15 to OCTOBER 25



The waters of North-umberland Channel and Nanaimo Har-bour from Duke Point to a marker near the entrance to Descanso Bay on Gabriola Island, to Gallows Point on Protection Island, then northwesterly along the shore to the most western point, then true north to Newcastle Island, north-

westerly along the shore to Shaft Point, to Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island, southerly along the shore to the Cedar Bridge on the Nanaimo

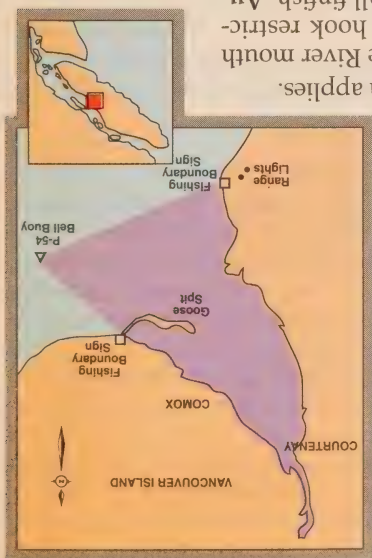
River, across the bridge and northerly along the shore to Jack Point, following the Vancouver Island shore to Point, are closed to fishing for all finfish, July 15 to Oc-

tber 25. That portion of the Nanaimo River from the Cedar Bridge to boundary signs located approx. 400 m downstream of the Cedar Bridge, is closed to fishing for all finfish, from

October 25 to November 30.

The tidal waters of the Chemainus River and off the Chemainus River mouth, commencing at Bare Point on Vancouver Island to the light on North Reef, to Sherard Point on Vancouver Island, thence following the shoreline northerly to a boundary sign on the Chemainus River near the Bald Eagle Campground, thence across the river to the opposite bank, thence following the Vancouver Is-land shoreline northerly to the point of commencement, is closed to fishing for all finfish, July 15 to October 25.

AREA 14 PUNTLEDGE RIVER MOUTH MAY 1 to JULY 31



The waters inside and northwesterly of a line from a fishing boundary sign on Willemar Bluff, to the P-54 bellbuoy, to a boundary sign on Vancouver Island near the Comox bar range lights, are closed to fishing for all finfish, except the shallow shore line in this area is open to fishing for all finfish except chinook.

A single hook restriction applies.

The waters of Puntledge River mouth and shoreline, a single hook restriction applies for fishing all finfish, August 1 to October 15.

The waters seaward of the mouth of Qualicum River and Little Qualicum River within a one-half mile radius, are closed to fishing for all finfish August 25 to October 15.

DIVERS — These waters are sensitive habitat areas. Please preserve them by not harvesting any marine life: The southeasterly shoreline of Hornby Island, from Shingle Spit southerly through Norman Point, Downes Point, Tribune Bay and St. John Point to Cape Gurney, including Heron Rocks, Norris Rocks and Flora Islet.

AREA 15

DIVERS — These waters are sensitive habitat areas. Please preserve them by not harvesting any marine life: Within 0.8 km of Vivian Island, approx. 8 km west of Powell River. All waters within 0.5 km of Rebecca Rock, west of Powell River. All waters within 0.5 km of Dinner Rock, just south of Lund. All waters adjacent to the unnamed reef off Emmonds Beach, approx. 6 km south of Lund. All waters within 1.3 km of Mildenatch Island, in the upper Strait of Georgia. All waters within a 0.5 km radius of the southerly end of the Beach Garden Breakwater.

It is prohibited to use anything but a single hook and artificial lures from July 15 until September 30 in the waters of Discovery Passage and Campbell River bounded by a line east of the fishing boundary sign at Orange Point to the middle of the channel, then south-easterly to the intersection of a line running from the north end of Grouse Island to a fishing boundary sign on the most southerly piling at the Quadra Island ferry landing on Vancouver Island, then to the northwestern tip of the breakwater at the Sportfish Centre. These waters are closed to fishing for all finfish, October 1 to October 31.

The waters of Salmon Bay, bounded on the north by a line from Graveyard Point to the ferry landing on the opposite shore, and on the south by the downstream side of the first bridge, are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 1 to December 1.

DIVERS — These waters are closed to the harvest of all marine life by divers for the preservation of unique underwater habitat:

Discovery Passage, in the Campbell River area, bounded by a straight line from North Bluff on Quadra Island, across Seymour Narrows to a fishing boundary sign on Vancouver Island, and south by a line from the light on the end of the south Government Dock breakwater at Campbell River to Cape Mudge lighthouse.

MOST COMMON INFRACTIONS

- fishing without a licence
- failure to record chinook catch
- catching, retaining and possessing undersized Dungeness crab
- catching, retaining and possessing undersized chinook
- fishing in a closed area

AREA 12 continued

the tidal water boundary signs approximately 100 m up-stream of the Highway 19 bridge, are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The mouth of the Keogh River shoreward of a 400 m radius boundary from a boundary sign posted approximately 400 m north of the mouth of the Keogh River to a boundary sign posted approximately 400 m south of the mouth: only one single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank may be used from August 1 to October 15.

Parson Bay bounded inside a line from Red Point on Harbledown Island to a marker on the most northwest point of Parson Island, from there following the northern shore to the most easterly point and from there true east to Harbledown Island is closed to fishing for all finfish, June 15 to October 13.

AREA 13

The waters in Loughborough Inlet from Cosby Point to the head of the inlet are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

Deepwater Bay inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at Separation Head to a fishing boundary sign at the northerly entrance of Deepwater Bay is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The waters in Phillips Arm from Picton Point to the head of the inlet are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year. The waters in Bute Inlet from Alpha Bluff to the head of the inlet, and in Orford Bay, are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The waters of Village Bay inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at the north entrance of Village Bay, Quadra Island, to a boundary sign at the south entrance of Village Bay are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 30 to October 31.

From August 1 to September 30, in those waters of Discovery Passage and Campbell River inside a line east of the fishing boundary sign at Orange Point to the middle of the channel, then southeasterly to the intersection of a line running from a boundary sign on the southern end of Hidden Harbour breakwater, then east to Quadra Island, it is prohibited to use a fishing line or downrigger line with a weight greater than 168 g (6 oz) or an attracting device (i.e. Flasher, Dodger etc) not affixed directly to the hook. (Note: these new restrictions are a condition of the Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence.)

AREA 8

The mouth of Namu River shoreward of a line between two fishing boundary signs located 180 m from a bridge at the mouth of Namu Creek on the west shore and a point on the opposite side of the bay, closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

AREA 9

Shoreward of a line connecting two square white boundary signs off the mouth of the Wannock River is closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to September 15.

Shoreward of a line connecting two square boundary signs off the mouth of the Chuckwalla and Killbella rivers is closed to fishing for all finfish, June 2 to September 15.

AREA 12

Those waters of Port McNeill Bay westerly of a line from a boundary sign at the north end of the Western Forest Products jetty, true north to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Ledge Point Peninsula, are closed to fishing for all finfish, from August 15 to December 31.

The mouth of the Klinaklini River (Knight Inlet) shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs at the southern entrance to Wahshihlas Bay and at Rubble Point is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The mouth of the Kakweiken River (Thompson Sound) shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on each side of the entrance to Thompson Sound is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The mouth of Scott Cove Creek shoreward of a line between fishing boundary signs located at Evangeline Point and on the point 1 km south from the mouth of Scott Cove Creek is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The mouth of the Kingcome River shoreward of a line between two fishing boundary signs on Petley Point and a point on the opposite shore of Kingcome Inlet is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The mouth of the Wakeman River shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on opposite shores approx. 6 km from the head of Wakeman Sound is closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

Those waters off the mouth of the Nimpkish River shoreward of a line joining three fishing boundary signs located from a point on Vancouver Island shore approx. 1.5 km eastward of Broad Point, then to a navigational aid, then to a point approx. 1 km eastward of Willow Creek, then to

ALL FINFISH — CLOSURES & SPECIAL MEASURES

The closures and restrictions described in this guide may be varied by Public Notice. Check with the DFO office in the area in which you plan to fish for current information.

The closures outlined in this section apply to ALL finfish, including salmon.

AREA 1

In the tidal portions of all streams, only a single, barbless hook may be used.

AREA 2

In the tidal portions of all streams, only a single, barbless hook may be used.

The waters shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary, a single, barbless hook restriction applies all year.

The waters of Cumshewa Inlet east of a line from a boundary sign on McLellan Island to another boundary sign 3.5 km west of Mathers Creek, and west of a line from a boundary sign on McLellan Island to a boundary sign 3.5 km east of Mathers Creek, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 15 to October 31.

AREA 4

The waters downstream of the tidal boundary sign at the water line crossing on "Shawatlan" Creek to the fishing boundary signs at the mouth of Shawatlan Bay, are closed to fishing for all finfish, July 15 to August 15.

The waters from the fishing boundary sign at the mouth of "Kloiya" Creek to the fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Kloiya Bay, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to September 1.

AREA 5

Inside a line drawn from fishing boundary signs located approx. 100 m seaward of the falls at the mouth of the Kuumowdah River flowing into Lowe Inlet, closed to fishing for all finfish, July 1 to October 31.

AREA 7

The waters of McLaughlin Bay shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on each side of the entrance to McLaughlin Bay is closed to fishing for all finfish, from July 1 to October 31.

ST

St. James

ANT

05

PRINCE
BANKS
ISLAND
PITT

CHATHAM SOUND
PORCHER
I.

MASS RIVER

Prince Rupert

SKEENA RIVER

4

3

DOUGLAS
CHANNEL
Kitimat

GARDNER CANAL

PRINCE
ISLAND
BANKS
PITT

GIL
I.

ROYAL

ISLAND

ESTEVAN
GROUP

CAAMANO SOUND

106

107

MILBANK
SOUND

LAREDO
SOUND

Bella Bella

MATHIESON
SOUND

FITZ
HUGH
SOUND

Dawson's
Landing

CALVERT I.

Cape

111

11

Cape Scott
VANCOUVER ISLAND

109

110

HAKAI PASS

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND

10

12

BURKE
CHANNEL

Bella Coola

KNIGHT
INLET



NORTH COAST Management Areas

For reference only



NATURAL BAIT CONCERNS

Anglers should be aware that the use of natural bait products has been linked to the transmission of viral, bacterial and parasitic infections in fish. Carrying fish and fish products, including roe, from one area to another may permit the transfer of pathogens capable of seriously affecting local fish stocks. These include infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) virus and other viral pathogens and bacterial kidney disease of salmon and trout.

In order to protect stocks, do not transfer untreated roe or other fish products from one body of water to another. If you are using roe, combined treatments of freezing and Borax or heating and Borax will assist in minimizing disease transfer.

FISHING IN PROVINCIAL PARKS

If you are planning to fish in a Provincial Park or Recreational Area, be aware that the *Park Act* and its regulations apply, as well as tidal water or freshwater fishing regulations, as appropriate.

FISHING IN NATIONAL PARKS

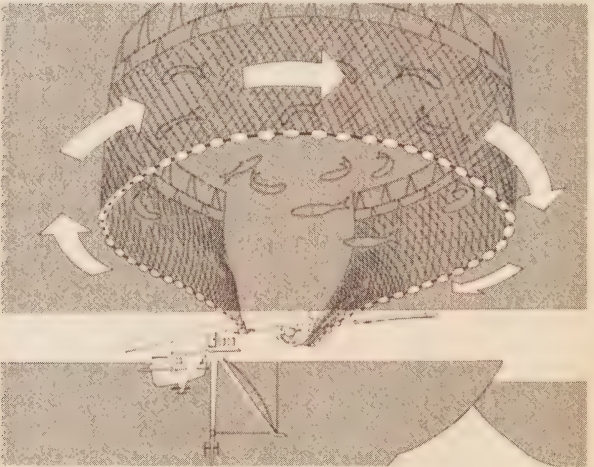
Parks Canada is dedicated to protecting marine life in national parks. Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is working with others, including DFO to protect ecological integrity and regional biodiversity. Based on scientific data and in keeping with national park values, recreational fishing within the marine areas of the Park will be reviewed in co-operation with DFO. Early data indicates that groundfish are in decline in the Broken Group Islands. In response, Pacific Rim National Park Reserve (Areas 23/24) is urging visitors to adopt a voluntary no angling policy for groundfish in this area.

VIOLATIONS

**Observe, Record and Report (ORR)
Fish Violations, Littering,
Pollution – 1-800-465-4336
(465-4DFO)**

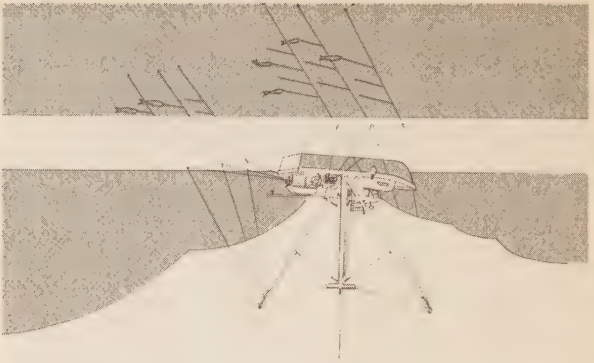
Seiners — the largest commercial fishing vessels in the salmon and herring fisheries — have a large hydraulic boom and a take-up drum mounted aft. Be particularly careful of fixed beach lines and running lines while in the vicinity of seine vessels. These vessels do not have the ability to manoeuvre easily and sport fishers should make way.

Seiner



Trollers are easily identified by the long poles and hydraulic gurdies they use while fishing for salmon. Lines fitted with leaders and lures are paid out and trolled behind the vessel. Be conscious of the lines, supported by a float (called a pig), which can extend a considerable distance out from and behind the vessel. "Gurdies" (winches) retrieve lines from the water, and each hooked fish is removed and handled individually.

Troller

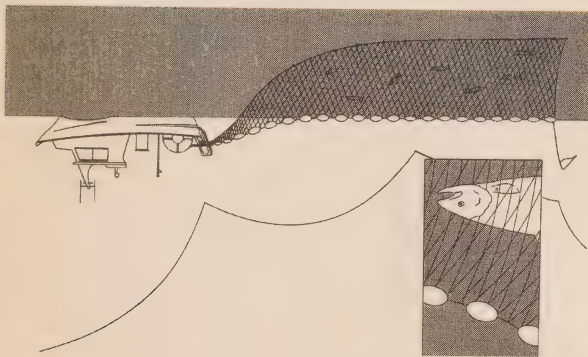


COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING VESSELS

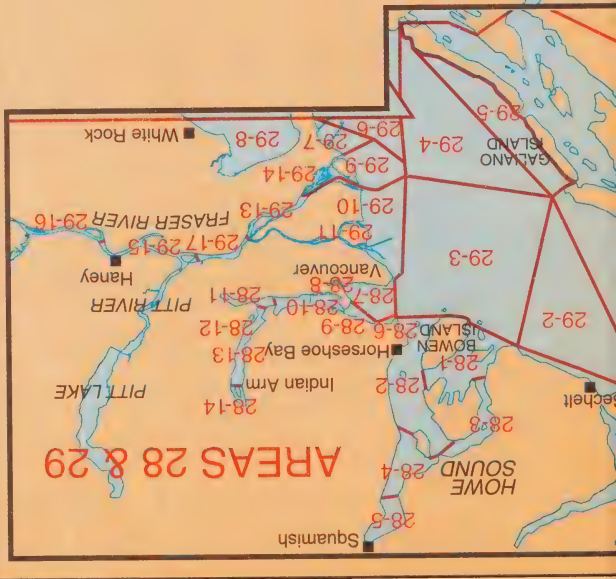
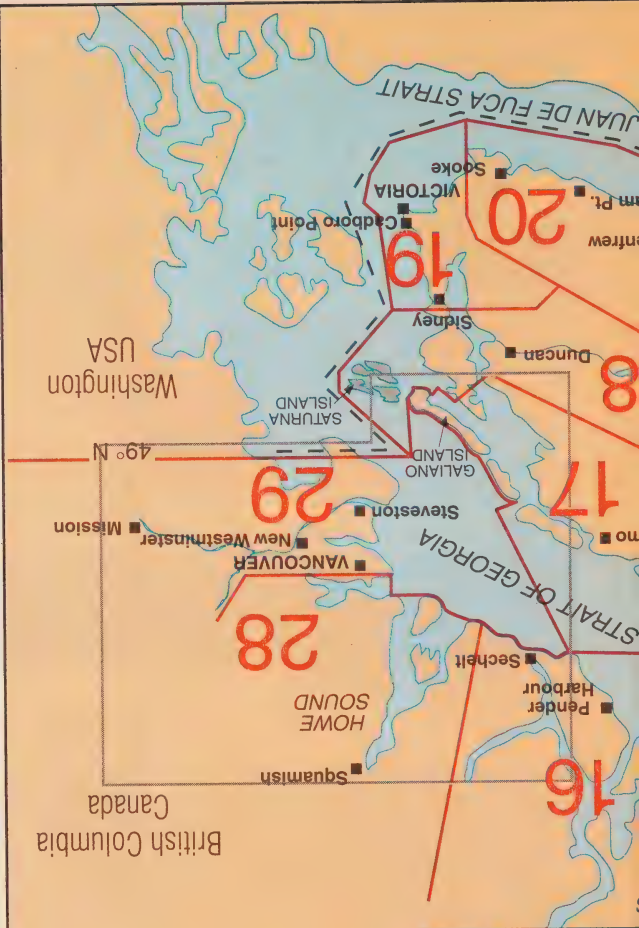
Commercial harvesting of salmon on Canada's West Coast features three specific vessel types and fishing methods: purse seine, gillnet and troll. They operate with complicated equipment that is easily damaged by interference from other vessels. Sport fishers should become familiar with the vessel types and stay out of their way for their own safety.

Gillnetters are smaller commercial fishing vessels with a net suspended in the water by floats and a lead line. Entangled fish are removed as the net is hauled in on a drum. Gillnetters often drift with tides and currents. Be conscious of the large floating buoy or at night, a single white light, that marks the trailing end of the vessel's net, which can extend as much as 550 m behind the vessel, at about 10 m in depth. Corks may be difficult to see in choppy waters.

Gillnetter



This flag indicates the commercial fishing vessel is under contract by Fisheries and Oceans Canada to conduct a test fishery for research purposes. First Nations may also operate test fisheries, authorized by the Department, using both small vessels and commercial-style vessels. Recreational boaters should remain alert in order to avoid collision with nets.



Management Areas
For reference only

For reference only



- the fisher's name _____
- complete address _____
- telephone number _____
- fishing licence number _____
- when and where the fish were caught _____
- the number, species and size of fish _____
- name of recipient _____
- address of recipient _____
- date of receipt _____

The letter must state:

To transport another person's sport-caught fish, you must carry a letter from that person with their signature, stating you are authorized to transport the fish. Check with customs officials in your country of residence for regulations concerning the importation of your catch.

TRANSPORTING A CATCH

Fish caught by a sportfisher that is being prepared, cooked, or consumed away from the sportfisher's ordinary residence (i.e. while staying at a camp ground, overnighting on a boat, residing at a hotel, etc.) is included as part of the fisher's possession limit. The amount of fish a person is preparing to consume *cannot* exceed the possession limit. The head and tail of all finfish and the carapace (shell) of any crab caught should be retained until the fish has been consumed.

CONSUMING YOUR CATCH

Canning outside a person's ordinary residence of all sport-caught fish is not allowed in British Columbia. If you are in possession of sport-caught fish, you must ensure that the fish can be readily identified, counted, weighed and measured (Section 36 of the Fishery [General] Regulations under the *Fisheries Act*). Canning is permitted at a person's ordinary residence, and at establishments licensed to process sport-caught fish, where appropriate documentation stating species, numbers, weight and size of fish must be supplied.

CANNING

When packaging crab, the carapace must remain attached to the body of the crab until you arrive at your ordinary residence.

It is recommended that the contents (number of fish, species and number of packages) be listed on the outside of the container to facilitate inspection.

PACKAGING YOUR CATCH

Your catch may be checked and inspected by enforcement authorities. Failure to comply with the *Fisheries Act* and its regulations may result in prosecution. The objective of the regulations is to enable enforcement authorities to readily determine the species, the number and, if applicable, the size and weight of fish caught, while it is in transit or at a locale other than your ordinary residence.

In most cases, residents and visitors will transport their sport-caught fish whole. However, if you prefer not to keep the fish whole, these guidelines will help you to prepare and package your catch to preserve the quality and comply with the regulations. If you are not transporting your fish whole, it must be packed so that the species of fish can be easily identified, counted and measured.

When packaging your catch, if a maximum size limit applies, the head and tail must remain attached until you prepare and consume your catch, arrive at your ordinary residence, or deliver your catch to a registered processing facility.

The head of your salmon can be removed only if the length with the head off is equal to or greater than the minimum legal size of that species for the waters in which it was caught. Leave the tail attached so the species can be determined. For example, if a chinook salmon is caught where the minimum size limit is 62 cm and it is filleted and packaged for transport, one of the fillets must have the tail attached and be at least 62 cm long. If necessary the fillet can be cut into two pieces; the tail must remain attached to one of the pieces. The fillets should be placed side by side in one bag making it obvious that they represent one fish, and the bag must be labelled with:

- a. the salmon species — eg., "one chinook"
- b. the number of fillets — "two fillets"
- c. the number of pieces — "four pieces"
- d. the angler's name.

The exception to these requirements is if your coho or chinook salmon has a missing adipose fin. In this case, please remove the head and turn it in to a Salmonid Head Recovery Depot (listed in this guide). The clipped fin may indicate the presence of a coded-wire nose tag used for research purposes.

When packaging other species, such as halibut or rockfish, the skin must remain on each fillet for identification purposes.

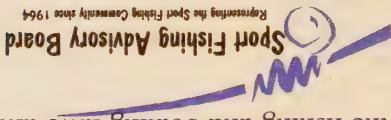
When individuals are transporting or shipping fish they must package their fish separately and only have one name per package. However, they may share a container.

- northern anchovy, Pacific sardine or squid) by snagging, or with snares.
- use a set line — a fishing line left unattended in the water.
- use, on a line, gear designed to catch more than one fish at a time, except when fishing for herring, or in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
- possess any fish caught while sport fishing that is dressed or packed so that the fish cannot be easily identified, counted or measured, *except* at place of ordinary residence — see packaging guidelines.
- engage in field canning of any species.
- buy, sell, barter or attempt to buy, sell or barter any fish caught by sport fishing.
- use stones, clubs, firearms, explosives or chemicals to molest, injure or kill fish.
- trap or pen fish on their spawning ground, or in rivers or streams leading to spawning grounds.
- use a net while fishing for finfish, *except*:
 - a) a dip net may be used when fishing for herring, eulachon, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance, smelt, or sardines;
 - b) a dip net may be used when landing a fish caught by angling;
 - c) one gillnet or set net may be used when fishing for eulachon or smelts, provided the mesh size is greater than 25 mm but less than 50 mm, and the length is less than 7.5 m; a floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the owner must be attached to each end of the net;
- d) a cast net is permitted when fishing for herring, northern anchovy or Pacific sand lance.
- use gaff hooks in angling except as an aid to landing a fish caught on a legal line or rod and reel.
- use torches or artificial lights while sport fishing, *except* when they are submerged and attached to a fishing line, within 1 m of the fishing hook.
- use spears to fish for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and shellfish, *except* shrimp.
- sportfish for salmon and trout, *except* by angling.
- tend another recreational fisher's gear without possessing a licence yourself.
- dig, catch and retain or possess clams or oysters from a contaminated area. Check shellfish closures section under the area you intend to harvest.
- use any mechanical apparatus or dredge for harvesting clams.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SPORT FISHING IN B.C.

Fishing responsibly not only means protecting the environment and the resource, but also practising safe fishing habits and respect towards others. This Code of Conduct has been developed and endorsed by the Sport Fishing Advisory Board:

1. Handle all fish with care.
2. Limit your catch to ensure fish for the future.
3. Leave your fishing spot cleaner than you found it.
4. Respect the rights of property owners and other outdoor enthusiasts.
5. Use the proper tackle and methods for the species being targeted.
6. Promote the sport by teaching children and new participants how to fish.
7. Become informed about your fishery and participate in its management.
8. Report all illegal fishing activities to the proper authorities.
9. Respect the space of others, leave enough room for everyone to fish.
10. Learn the fishing and boating laws and abide by them.



GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

It is illegal to:

- sport fish for finfish and/or shellfish without a licence.
- fish for salmon with a barbed hook.
- fail to record immediately, on your licence, in ink, any chinook salmon retained.
- fail to record immediately, on your licence, in ink, any lingcod retained, where required.
- catch and retain salmon if your licence does not have a valid salmon conservation stamp attached to it.
- fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of an automatic release clip. The clip must free the fishing line from the downrigger line when the fish takes the lure, allowing the fish to be retrieved by rod and reel or separate handline.
- catch or attempt to catch fish (other than herring,

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- If asked, you must allow a fishery officer, fish-ery guardian or RCMP officer to inspect your catch, licence and fishing gear.
- Check for limits in the area you are fishing; changes may be made by Public Notice.
- Field canning is not allowed for any species. Check guidelines for packaging and trans-
porting your fish.
- For specific opening and closing times, all dates are inclusive.
- Regulations are subject to change. It is your responsibility to know the regulations in the area you are fishing.

Tidal boundaries on rivers in Areas 28 and 29:
 Brunette River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Campbell River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Capilano River: BCR Bridge
 Coquitlam River: Mary Hill Bypass Bridge
 Fraser River: CPR Bridge at Mission
 Kanaka Creek: CPR Bridge
 Nathan Creek: CNR Bridge
 Nicomekl River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Pitt River: CPR Bridge
 Serpentine River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Seymour River: CNR Bridge
 Squamish River: A line between signs on the rock bluff on the west side of the river mouth, on a piling in the river mouth, and at the site of the former FMC chemical plant on the east side of the river mouth.
 Stave River: CPR Bridge
 West Creek: CN Railway Bridge
 Whonnock Creek: CP Rail line
 York Creek: CP Rail line

Tagged fish — some finfish and crab have been tagged with a variety of tags to indicate involvement in different DFO research programs which provide valuable information on the species. If you catch a tagged fish, please re-
turn the tag to the address noted on the tag.

Tidal boundaries — on streams or rivers may be designated by a white triangular sign near the mouth of a stream or river. On streams or rivers where no boundary sign, the tidal boundary is that point on the stream or river which is the mean upper point of tidal influence.

Length of a fish — the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail, where there is no fork, to the tip of the tail.

Management area — has the same meaning as area and statistical area.

Non-resident — a person who normally resides outside of Canada.

Non-retention — a conservation measure which requires that if a fish is caught it must be released. Similar terms include "catch and release", "closed to retention" and "daily limit is 0".

Ordinary residence — a residential dwelling where a person normally lives, with all associated connotations including a permanent mailing address, telephone number, furnishings and storage of automobile; the address on one's driver's licence and automobile registration, where one is registered to vote. A motor home or vessel at a campsite or marina is not considered to be an ordinary residence.

Possession limit — the number of fish of a species that a fisher may have in his/her possession at any given time, except at place of ordinary residence. In most instances, the possession limit is two times the daily limit for that species. The possession limit cannot exceed more than two daily limits of any one species. Refer to the tables for specific limits.

Resident — a person who normally resides in Canada.

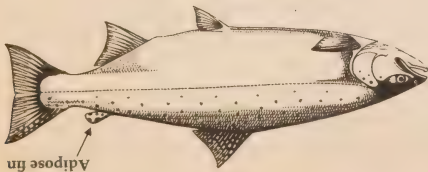
Selective fishing — a conservation-based management approach which allows harvest of target species or stocks, while avoiding and minimizing harvest of less productive species or stocks (by-catch). The objective is to release alive and unharmed non-target stocks or species of concern.

Set line — a line with one or more hooks left unattended in the water. It is illegal to use a set line in tidal waters.

Shoreline — the waters inside and shoreward of the 2 m depth contour measured below the chart datum (0 tide). **Single barbless hook** — a barbless hook with only one point. A treble hook is not considered to be a single hook. **Speartfishing** — fishing by means of a spear propelled by a spring, elastic band, compressed air, a bow or by hand. A sport fishing licence is required to speartfish. Speartfishing for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and shellfish (except shrimp) is prohibited.

Sport fishing — fishing by any means for recreational purposes. This includes angling, assisting in landing a fish, harvesting shellfish, and speartfishing. Sport-caught fish may not be bought, sold or bartered.

Adipose fin – the fleshy appendage found on salmon, located between the dorsal fin and the tail.



Area – as defined by the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations. See the fold-out map in this guide. Areas or portions of areas (subareas) may be closed to fishing for conservation or contamination reasons.

Barbless hook – a hook from which all barbs have been removed when manufactured or filed off or pinched down flat against the shaft.

Boundary sign – boundary signs may be posted to help you identify closed areas:

This white outline sign indicates a boundary of an area closed to sport fishing for any finfish.



This white, yellow or orange outline sign is a boundary marker for management areas, and when found at the mouth of a stream indicates the tidal mark. These may indicate boundaries of a closed area.



Daily limit – the maximum number of a species a person may retain in one day.

Finfish – includes all fish other than crustaceans, echinoderms (sea urchins, sand dollars, etc), molluscs, shellfish and marine mammals.

Fish – includes finfish, shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs in any stage of life, including eggs.

Foul hooking (Snagging) – hooking a fish in any part of its body other than the mouth. It is illegal to willfully foul hook a fish other than herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance and squid.

Gurdy – a winch run by hand or power.

Hatchery fish – a fish marked by the absence of the adipose fin, or sometimes the ventral (pelvic), or pectoral fin, and having a healed scar in place of that absent fin.

A tidal waters sport fishing licence is required to fish, spearfish or net, or to capture any species of finfish or shellfish. Annual licences are valid from date shown on licence to the following March 31. Licences of a shorter duration expire at midnight on the final day of validity. A licence is not transferable and is not valid unless signed by the licence holder. Licences must be obtained in person, except that a parent may obtain a licence for a child under age 16, and one may obtain a licence for a spouse. It must be produced on request by a fishery or conservation officer or guardian, so ensure you have your licence with you while fishing.

A salmon conservation stamp (\$6.42) must be affixed to licences held by anglers wishing to retain any species of Pacific salmon. Note that the stamp is an annual stamp. Licences are available province-wide from more than 600 vendors, including sporting goods stores, resorts, service stations, marinas, charter boat operators and department stores. For further information about licensing, call 604-666-5835.

If a licence is lost, accidentally destroyed, or "forgotten at home," a replacement licence must be obtained prior to resuming fishing, and can be purchased for the same price as the original from any licence vendor. The vendor will ask you to complete and sign a Statement Concerning Loss describing the disposition of the original licence.

In the case of a "forgotten licence", record any catch from the replacement licence on your original licence, and then return the replacement licence to DFO with an explanation. It is illegal to hold more than one licence.

Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence Fees

Category		Resident		Non-resident	
Adult annual		\$22.47		\$108.07	
5-day		\$17.12		\$34.17	
3-day		\$11.77		\$20.33	
1-day		\$5.62		\$7.49	
Senior annual	(65 years of age and over)	\$11.77		\$108.07	
Juvenile annual*	(Under 16 years of age)	free		free	
Salmon conservation stamp		\$6.42		\$6.42	

This guide is designed in an easy-to-use format, with colour-coding on the bottom of each page to help identify sections.

New this year: This guide is valid for two years (until 2003) and has been combined with the *Freshwater Salmon Supplement*. Turn the booklet over to read the regulations for freshwater salmon. This guide is also divided into three species sections (salmon, finfish other than salmon, and shellfish) to help you find the fishing closures, limits and regulations for each species.

Before you go fishing in TIDAL WATERS:

1. Check the fold-out statistical area map to find your fishing area. In tidal waters, the coast is divided into Areas.
2. Read the information on Licences, and General Closures and Restrictions before selecting the section for the species you intend to fish. "Total Finfish Closures" apply to ALL finfish, including salmon.
3. Refer to the table in each species section for seasons and limits.
4. Check the "Closures" sections for specific species closures and special measures, listed by Area.
5. Check with the local DFO office nearest to where you intend to fish, visit the website at <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>, or call (604) 666-2828 or the Talking Yellow Pages (1-877-320-3467) for any recent regulation changes. It is your responsibility to know the regulations prior to fishing.
6. Ensure that you have your valid Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence with you while you are fishing.

YOU AND THE LAW

The British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide is intended for general information purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between this guide and the regulations, the regulations are the final authority. Regulations are subject to change from time to time and it is the responsibility of an individual to be informed of the current regulations.

All dates are inclusive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS

Sport Fishing

Guide

Effective April 1, 2001 to

March 31, 2003

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FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

FIELD OFFICES

Please contact the DFO offices nearest to where you intend to fish.

(Area code for all numbers is 604, unless stated)

Bella Coola (250) 799-5345
Bella Bella (250) 957-2363

Delta 666-8266

Chilliwack 792-1995

Langley 607-4150

Mission 814-1055

Vancouver/Steveston 664-9250

Kamloops (250) 851-4950

Clearwater (250) 674-2633

Lillooet (250) 256-4525

Salmon Arm (250) 832-8037

Prince George (250) 561-5366

Quesnel (250) 992-2434

Williams Lake (250) 398-6544

Nanaimo (250) 754-0230

French Creek (250) 954-1354

Pender Harbour (250) 883-2313

Powell River (250) 485-7963

Port Alberni (250) 724-0195

Gold River via Port Alberni office
Tofino (250) 725-3468

Port Hardy (250) 949-6422

Campbell River (250) 850-5701

Comox (250) 339-2031

Tahsis via Campbell River office

Prince Rupert (250) 627-3436

Nass Camp (250) 633-2408

New Hazelton (250) 842-6327

Smithers (250) 847-2312

Terrace (250) 615-5350

Queen Charlotte City (250) 559-4413

Masset (250) 626-3316

Victoria (250) 363-3252

Duncan (250) 746-6221

Whitehorse (867) 393-6722

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